his is now Told but given anday

DEISM REFUTED:

OR, THE

TRUTH

OF

CHRISTIANITY

DEMONSTRATED,

BY

Infallible Proof from Four Rules
Which are incompatible to any Imposture that can
possibly be.

In a LETTER to a Friend.

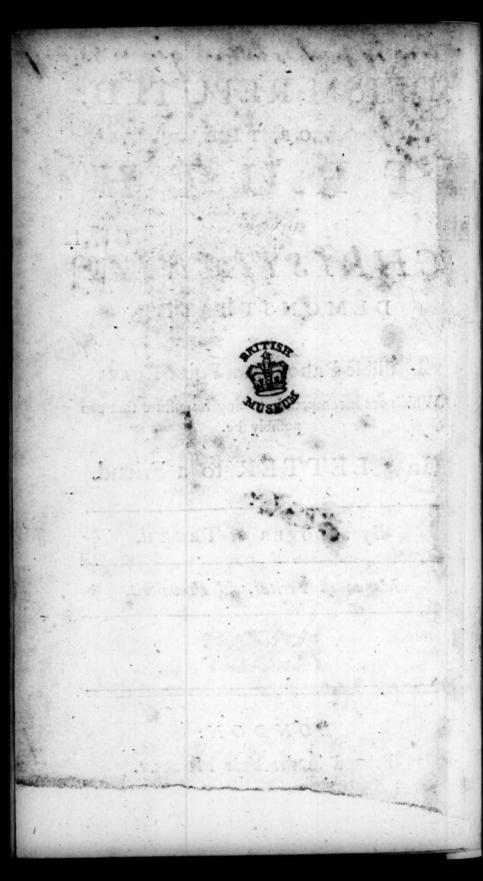
By a Lover of TRUTH.

Magna est Veritas, & Prevalebit.



LONDON:

Printed in the Year Mocchy.



SIR.

I. I N answer to yours of the third instant, I much condole with your unhappy Circumstances of being placed amongst such Company, where, as you fay, you continually hear the Sacred Scriptures, and the Histories therein contained, particularly of Mofes and of Christ, and all revealed Religion, turned into Ridicule, by Men who fet up for Sense and Reason. And they fay, That there is no greater Ground to believe in Christ, than in Mabomet: That all these Pretences to Revelation are Cheats, and ever have been, among Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, and Christians: That they are all alike Impositions of cunning and defigning Men, upon the Credulity, at first, of simple and untbinking People; till, their Numbers increasing, their Delusions grew popular, came at last to be establish'd by Laws; and then the Force of Education and Cuffom gives a Bias to the Judgments of After-Ages, till fuch Deceits come really to be believ'd, being receiv'd upon Truff from the Ages foregoing, without examining into the Original and Bottom of them: Which these our modern Men of Sense (as they defire to be esteem'd) fay, that they only do; that they only have their Judgments freed from the flavish Authority of Precedents, and Laws in Matters of Truth, which, they fay, ought only to be decided by Reason: Tho', by a prudent Compliance with Popularity and Laws, they preserve themselves from Outrage and legal Penalties; for none of their Complexion are addicted to Sufferings or Martyrdom.

Now, Sir, that which you desire from me, is some short Topic of Reason, if such can be found, whereby, without running to Authorities, and the intricate Mazes of Learning, which breed long Disputes, and which these Men of Reason deny by wholesale, tho' they can give no Reason for it, only suppose that Author's have

been trump'd upon us, interpolated and corrupted, fo that no Stress can be laid upon them, tho' it cannot be shewn wherein they are so corrupted; which, in Reafon, ought to lie upon them to prove, who allege it; otherwise it is not only a precarious, but a guilty Plea: And the more, that they refrain not to quote Books on their Side, for whose Authority there are no better. or not so good Grounds. However, you say it makes your Disputes endless, and they go away with Noise and Clamour, and a Boast, That there is nothing, at least nothing certain, to be said on the Christian Side: Therefore you are defirous to find some one Topic of Reason, which should demonstrate the Truth of the Chriflian Religion, and, at the same time, distinguish it from the Impostures of Mahomet, and the old Pagan World; that our Deifts may be brought to this Teft, and be either oblig'd to renounce their Reason, and the common Reason of Mankind, or submit to the clear Proof, from Reason, of the Christian Religion; which must be such a Proof as no Imposture can pretend to; otherwise it cannot prove the Christian Religion not to be an Imposture. And whether such a Proof, one fingle Proof (to avoid Confusion) is not to be found out, you defire to know from me.

And you fay, that you cannot imagine but there must be such a *Proof*, because every *Truth* is in itself clear, and one; and therefore that one Reason for it, if it be the true Reason, must be sufficient: And, if sufficient, it is better than many: For Multiplicity con-

founds, especially to weak Judgments.

Sir, you have impos'd an hard Task upon me; I wish I could perform it: For tho' every Truth is one, yet our Sight is so feeble, that we cannot (always) come to it directly, but by many Inferences, and laying of things together.

But I think that in the Case before us, there is such a Proof as you require; and I will set it down as short

and plain as I can.

II. First then I suppose, that the Truth of the Doctrine of CHRIST will be sufficiently evinced, if the Matters Matters of Fatt which are recorded of him in the Gofpels be true; for his Miracles, if true, do vouch the Truth of what he delivered.

The same is to be said as to Moses; If he brought the Children of Israel through the Red-Sea, in that miraculous manner which is related in Exodus, and did such other wonderful things as are there told of him, it must necessarily follow, that he was sent from GOD; these being the strongest Proofs we can desire, and which every Deist will confess he would acquiesce in, if he saw them with his Eyes. Therefore the Stress of this Cause will depend upon the Proof of these Matters of Fast.

I. And the Method I will take, is, First, to lay down such Rules, as to the Truth of Matters of Fast in general, that where they all meet, such Matters of Fast cannot be false. And then, Secondly, to shew that all these Rules do meet in the Matters of Fast of Moses, and of Christ; and that they do not meet in the Matters of Fast of Makomet, of the Heathen Deities, or can possi-

bly meet in any Imposture whatsoever.

2. The Rules are these; 1st, That the Matter of Fact be such as that Mens outward Senses, their Eyes and Ears, may be Judges of it. 2. That it be done Publickly in the Face of the World. 3. That not only publick Monuments be kept up in Memory of it, but some outward Actions be performed. That such Monuments and such Actions or Observances be instituted, and do commence, from the

time that the Matter of Fact was done.

3. The two first Rules make it impossible for any such Matter of Fast to be imposed upon Men, at the Time when such Matter of Fast was said to be done; because every Man's Eyes and Senses would contradict it. For Example: Suppose any Man should pretend that Yesterday he divided the Thames, in Presence of all the People of London, and carried the whole City, Men, Women, and Children, over to Southwark, on dry Land, the Waters standing like Walls on both Sides: I say it is morally impossible that he could persuade the People of London that this was true, when every Man,

A 3 Woman,

Woman, and Child, could contradict him, and fay, That this was a notorious Falsehood, for that they had not seen the Thames so divided, or had gone over on dry Land. Therefore I take it for granted, (and, I suppose with the Allowance of all the Deists in the World) that no such Imposition could be put upon Men at the Time when such publick Matter of Fast was said to be done.

4. Therefore it only remains that such Matter of Fast might be invented some time after, when the Men of that Generation wherein the thing was said to be done are all past and gone; and the Credulity of After-Ages might be impos'd upon to believe that things

were done in former Ages, which were not.

And for this, the two last Rules secure us as much as the two first Rules in the former Case: For whenever fuch a Matter of Fad came to be invented, if not only Monuments were faid to remain of it, but likewise that publick Actions and Observances were constantly used ever fince the Matter of Fact was faid to be done, the Deceit must be detected, by no such Monuments appearing, and by the Experience of every Man, Woman, and Child, who must know that no such Actions or Obserwances were ever us'd by them. For Example : Suppose I should now invent a Story of such a thing done a thousand Years ago, I might, perhaps, get some to believe it: But if I fay, that not only such a thing was done, but that, from that Day to this, every Man, at the Age of twelve Years, had a Joint of his little Finger cut off, and that every Man in the Nation did want a Joint of fuch a Finger, and that this Institution was faid to be Part of the Matter of the Fact done so many Years ago, and vouch'd as a Proof and Confirmation of it, and as having descended, without Interruption, and been constantly practis'd, in Memory of such Matter of Fact, all along from the time that such Matter of Fact was done; I fay, it is impossible I should be believ'd in fuch a Cafe; because every one could contradict me, as to the Mark of cutting off a Joint of the Finger; and

that being Part of my original Matter of Fat, must demonstrate the whole to be false.

III. Let us now come to the Second Point, to shew, that the Matters of Fact of Moses and of Christ have all these Rules or Marks before-mentioned; and that neither the Matters of Fact of Mahomet, or what is reported of the Heathen Deities, have the like; and that no

Imposture can have them all.

1. As to Moses, I suppose it will be allowed me, that he could not have persuaded 600,000 Men that he had brought them out of Egypt, through the Red-Sea, fed them 40 Years without Bread, by miraculous Manna, and the other Matters of Fast recorded in his Books, if they had not been true; because every Man's Senses, that were then alive, must have contradicted it. And therefore he must have impos'd upon all their Senses, if he could have made them believe it when it was false, and no such things done. So that here are the first and second of the above-mentioned four Marks.

For the same Reason, it was equally impossible for him to have made them receive his five Books as Truth, and not to have rejected them, as a manifest Imposture, which told of all these things as done before their Eyes, if they had not been so done. See how positively he speaks to them. Deut. xi. 2. to ver. 8. And know you this Day: For I speak not with your Children, which have not known, and which have not feen the Chaftisement of the Lord your God, his Greatness, his mighty Hand, and his stretched out Arm, and his Miracles, and his Acts which he did in the midst of Egypt, unto Pharach the King of Egypt, and unto all his Land, and what he did unto the Army of Egypt, unto their Horses and to their. Chariots, how he made the Water of the Red-Sea to overflow them as they pursued after you, and how the Lord bath destroyed them unto this Day: And what he did unto you in the Wilderness, until ye came into this Place: And what he did unto Dathan and Abiram the Sons of Eliab, the Son of Reuben, how the Earth opened her Mouth and swallowed them up, and their Housbolds, and their Tents, and all the Substance that was in their Possession, in the midst of all Ifrael. Israel. But your Eyes have seen all the great Alls of the

Lord, which he did, &c.

From hence we may suppose it impossible that these Books of Moses (if an Impossure) could have been invented and put upon the People, who were then alive when all these Things were said to be done.

The utmost therefore that even a Suppose can stretch to, is, that these Books were wrote in some Age after

Moses, and put out in his Name.

And to this I fay, that if it was fo, it was impossible that those Books should have been receiv'd as the Books of Moses, in that Age wherein they may be suppos'd to have been first invented. Why? Because they speak of themselves as deliver'd by Moses, and kept in the Ark from his time. And it came to pass when Moses had made an end of writing the Words of this Law in a Book, until they were finished, that Moses commanded the Levites who bare the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, saying, Take this Book of the Law, and put it in the Side of the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord your God, that it may be there for a Witness against thee. Deut. xxxi. 24, 25, 26. And there was a Copy of this Book to be left likewise with the King. And it shall be, when be sitteth upon the Throne of his Kingdom, that he shall write him a Copy of this Law in a Book, out of that which is before the Priests the Levites: And it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the Days of his Life: That he may learn to fear the Lord bis God, to keep all the Words of this Law and these Statutes to do them. Deut. xvii. 18, 19.

Here you see that this Book of the Law speaks of itfelf not only as an History or Relation of what Things were then done, but as the standing and municipal Law and Statutes of the Nation of the Jews, binding

the King as well as the People.

Now, in whatever Age after Moses you will suppose this Book to have been forged, it was impossible it could have been received as Truth; because it was not then to be found, either in the Ark, or with the King, or anywhere else; for, when first invented, every body must know that they had never heard of it before.

And

And therefore they could less believe it to be the Book of their Statutes, and the standing Law of the Land, which they had all along received, and by which

they had been governed.

Could any Man now at this Day invent a Book of Statutes or Acts of Parliament for England, and make it pass upon the Nation as the only Book of Statutes that ever they had known? As impossible was it for the Books of Moses (if they were invented in any Age after Moses) to have been received for what they declare themselves to be, viz. The Statutes and municipal Law of the Nation of the Jews: And to have persuaded the Jews that they had own'd and acknowleg'd these Books, all along from the Days of Moses, to that Day in which they were first invented; that is, that they had own'd them before they had ever fo much as heard of them. Nay, more, the whole Nation must, in an instant, forget their former Laws and Government, if they could receive thefe Books as being their former Laws. And they could not otherwise receive them, because they vouch'd themselves so to be. Let me ask the Deists but this one short Question, Was there ever a Book of sham Laws, which were not the Laws of the Nation, palm'd upon any People fince the World began? If not, with what Face can they fay this of the Book of Laws of the Jews? Why will they fay that of them, which they confess impossible in any Nation, or among any People?

But they must be yet more Unreasonable. For the Books of Moses have a further Demonstration of their Truth than even other Law-Books have: For they not only contain the Laws, but give an historical Account of their Institution, and the Practice of them from that Time: As of the Passover, in Memory of the Death of

the First-Born in Egypt: And that, the

fame Day, all the First-Born of Israel, Numb. viii. both of Man and Beast, were, by a 17, 18.

perpetual Law, dedicated to God; and

the Lewites taken for all the First-Born of the Children of Israel: That Aaron's Rod, which budded, was kept in the

the Ark, in Memory of the Rebellion and wonderful Destruction of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, and for the Confirmation of the Priesthood to the Tribe of Levi: As likewise the Pot of Manna, in Memory of their having been fed with it 40 Years in the Wilderness. That the Brazen Serpent was kept (which remained to the Days of Hezekiah. 2 Kin. xviii. 4.) in Memory of that wonderful Deliverance, by only looking upon it, from the biting of the fiery Serpents. Numb. xxi. 9. The Feast of Penticost, in Memory of the dreadful Appearance of God upon Mount Horeb, &c.

And besides these Remembrances of particular Actions and Occurrences, there were other solemn Institutions, in Memory of their Deliverance out of Egypt in the general, which included all the Particulars: As of the Sabbath. Deut. v. 15. their daily Sacrifices, and yearly Expiation; their New-Moons, and several Feasts and Fasts. So that there were yearly, monthly, weekly, daily Remembrances and Recognitions of these

Things.

And not only so, but the Books of the same Moses tell us, that a particular Tribe (of Levi) was appointed and consecrated by God, as his Priests; by whose Hands, and none other, the Sacrifices of the People were to be offered, and these solemn Institutions to be celebrated: That it was Death for any other to approach to the Altar: That their High-Priest wore a glorious Mitre, and magnificent Robes of God's own Contrivance, with the miraculous Urim and Thummin in his Breast-plate, whence the divine Responses were

given: That at his Word the King
Num. xxvii. and all the People were to go out and
to come in. That these Levites were
Deut. xvii. 8. likewise the Chief-Judges, even in all
to 13. Civil Causes; and that it was Death to
1 Cor. xxiii. resist their Sentence: Now whenever
it can be supposed that these Books of
Moses were forged in some Age after

Moses, it is impossible they could have been received as true, unless the Forgers could have made the whole Nation

Nation believe, that they that had received thefe Books from their Fathers, had been instructed in them when they were Children, and had taught them to their Children: Moreover, that they had all been circumcis'd, and did circumcife their Children, in pursuance to what was commanded in these Books: That they had observed the yearly Passover, the weekly Sabbath, the New-Moons, and all the feveral Feafts, Fafts, and Ceremonies commanded in these Books: That they had never eaten any Swines Flesh, or other Meats prohibited in these Books: That they had a magnificent Tabernacle, with a visible Priesthood to administer in it, which was confined to the Tribe of Levi; over whom was placed a glorious High Priest, cloathed with great and mighty Prerogatives; whose Death only could deliver those that were fled to the Cities of

Refuge; and that these Priests were Num. xxxv. their ordinary Judges, even in Civil 25. 28.

Matters: I fay, was it possible to have

persuaded a whole Nation of Men, that they had known and practised all these things, if they had not done it? or, Secondly, to have received a Book for Truth, which said they had practised them, and appealed to that Practice? So that here are the third and fourth of the Marks above-mentioned.

But now let us descend to the utmost Degree of Supposition, viz. That these Things were practised before these Books of Moses were forged; and that these Books did only impose upon the Nation, in making them believe, that they had kept these Observances in Memory of such and such Things as were inserted in

those Books.

Well then, let us proceed upon this Supposition. (however groundless): And now, will not the same Impossibilities occur as in the former Case? For, First, this must suppose, that the Jews kept all these Observances in Memory of nothing, or without knowing any thing of their Original, or the Reason why they kept them: Whereas these very Observances did express the Ground and Reason of their being kept; as the

the Passover, in Memory of God's passing over the Children of the Israelites in that Night wherein he slew all the First-born of Egypt; and so of the rest.

But, Secondly, let us suppose, contrary both to Reafon and Matter of Fact, that the Jews did not know any Reason at all why they kept these Observances; yet was it possible to put it upon them, that they had kept these Observances in Memory of what they had never heard of before that Day, whenfoever you will suppose that these Books of Moses were first forged? For Example: Suppose I should now forge some romantick Story of strange Things done a 1000 Years ago; and, in Confirmation of this, should endeavour to persuade the Christian World, that they had all along, from that Day to this, kept the first Day of the Week in Memory of fuch an Hero, an Apollonius, a Barcosbas, or a Mahomet, and had all been baptized in his Name, and fwore by his Name, and upon that very Book (which I had then forged, and which they never faw before), in their publick Judicatures: That this Book was their Gospel and Law, which they had, ever fince that Time, these 1000 Years past, universally receiv'd and owned, and none other: I would ask any Deift, whether he thinks it possible, that such a Cheat could pass, or such a Legend be received, as the Gospel of Christians? And that they could be made believe, that they never had any other Gospel? The same Reason is as to the Books of Moses; and must be, as to every Matter of Fast which has all the four Marks before-mentioned. And these Marks secure any such Matter of Fact as much from being invented and imposed in After-Ages, as at the Time when such Matters of Fact were faid to be done.

Let me give one very familiar Example more in this Case. There is the Stonage in Salisbury Plain; every body knows it; and yet none knows the Reason why those great Stones were set there, or by whom, or in Memory of what.

Now, suppose I should write a Book To-morrow, and tell there, that these Stones were set up by Hercules,

Polyphemus, or Garagantua, in Memory of such and such of their Actions; and, for a further Confirmation of this, should say, in this Book, that it was wrote at the Time when such Actions were done, and by the very Actors themselves, or Eye Witnesses; and that this Book had been received as Truth, and quoted by Authors of the greatest Reputation in all Ages since. Moreover, that this Book was well known in England, and enjoined by Act of Parliament to be taught our Children, and that we did teach it our Children, and had been taught it ourselves when we were Children: I ask any Deist, Whether he thinks this could pass upon England? And whether if I, or any other, should insist upon it, we should not, instead of being believed, be sent to Bedlam?

Now let us compare this with the Stonage, as I may call it, or twelve great Stones fet up at Gilgal, which is told in the fourth Chapter of Joshua. There it is faid, ver. 6. that the Reason why they were set up, was, that when their Children in After-Ages should ask

the Meaning of it, it should be told them.

And the Thing, in Memory of which they were fet up, was fuch as could not possibly be imposed upon that Nation at that time when it was faid to be done: It was as wonderful and miraculous as their Passage

thro' the Red-Sea:

And withal free from a very poor Objection, which the Deifts have advanced against that Miracle of the Red-Sea; thinking to salve it by a Spring-Tide, with the Concurrence of a strong Wind, happening at the same time; which less the Strand so dry, as that the Ifraelites, being all Foot, might pass thro' the ouzey places and Holes which it must be supposed the Sea lest behind it: But that the Egyptians, being all Horse and Chariots, stuck in those Holes, and were entangled, so as that they could not march so fast as the Israelites: And that this was all the Meaning of its being said, that God took off their (the Egyptians) Chariot-Wheels, that they drove them heavily. So that they would

make nothing extraordinary, at least not miraculous, in all this Action.

This is advanced in Le Clerk's Differtations upon Genefis, lately published in Holland; and that Part, with others of the like Fendency, endeavouring to resolve other Miracles, as that of Sodom and Gomorrab, &c. into mere natural Causes, are put into English by the well known T. Brown, for the Edification of the Deists in England.

But these Gentlemen have forgot that the Israelites had great Herds of many thousand Cattle with them; which would be apter to stray, and fall into those Holes and oursey Places in the Strand, than Horses with

Riders, who might direct them.

But such precarious and filly Supposes are not worth the answering. If there had been no more in this Passage thro' the Red-Sea than that of a Spring-Tide, &c. it had been impossible for Moses to have made the Israelites believe that Relation given of it in Exodus, with so many Particulars, which themselves saw, to be true.

And all those Scriptures which magnify this Action, and appeal to it as a full Demonstration of the miraculous Power of God, must be reputed as Romance or

Legend.

I say this for the Sake of some Christians, who think it no Prejudice to the Truth of the Holy Bible, but rather an Advantage, as rendering it more easy to be believed, if they can solve whatever seems miraculous in it by the Power of second Causes; and so to make all, as they speak, natural and easy: Wherein, if they could prevail, the natural and easy Result would be, not to believe one Word in all those sacred Oracles. For if Things be not as they are told in any Relation, that Relation must be false: And if false in Part, we cannot trust to it, either in Whole or in Part.

Here are to be excepted Mistranslations, and Errors, either in Copy or in Press. But where there is no room for supposing of these, as where all Copies do agree, there we must either receive All, or reject All: I mean

in any Book that pretends to be written from the Mouth of God. For in other common Histories we may be-

lieve Part, and reject Part, as we see Cause.

But to return. The Passage of the Ifraelites over Fordan, in Memory of which these Stones at Gileal were fet up, is free from all those little Carpings before-mentioned that are made as to the Passage thro' the Red-Sea. For Notice was given to the Hraelites the Day before, of this great Miracle to be done. Joh. iii. 5. It was done at Noon-day, before the whole Nation: And when the Waters of Jordan were divided, it was not at low Ebb, but at the Time when the River overflowed all his Banks, ver. 15. And it was done, not by Winds, or in length of Time, which Winds must take to do it; but all on a sudden, as soon as the Feet of the Priests that bare the Ark were dipped in the Brim of the Water. Then, the Waters which came down from above flood and rose up upon an Heap, very far, from the City Adam, that is beside Zaretan: And those that came down towards the Sea of the Plain, even the falt Sea. failed, and were cut off: And the People paffed over, right against Jericho. The Priests stood in the midst of fordan, till all the Armies of Ifrael had paffed over. And it came to pass, when the Priests that bare the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, were come up out of the midst of Jordan, and the Soles of the Priests Feet were lifted up upon the dry Land, that the Waters of Jordan returned unto their Place, and flowed over all his Banks as they did before. And the People came up out of Jordan on the tenth Day of the first Month, and encamped in Gilgal, on the east Border of Jericho. And those twelve Stones which they took out of Jordan, did Joshua pitch at Gilgal. And be spake unto the Children of Ifrael, Saying, When your Children shall ask their Fathers in time to come, faying, What mean these Stones? Then shall ye let your Children know, saying, Israel came over this Jordan on dry Land. For the Lord your God dryed up the Waters of Jordan from before you, until we were gone over. That all the People of the Earth might know the Hand of the Lord, that it is mighty:

mighty: That ye might fear the Lord your God for ever.

Chap. iv. from ver. 18.

If the Passage over the Red-Sea had been only taking Advantage of a Spring-Tide, or the like, how would this teach all the People of the Earth, that the Hand of the Lord was mighty? How would a Thing no more remarkable have been taken Notice of thro' all the World? How would it have taught Israel to fear the Lord, when they must know, that notwithstanding all these big Words, there was so little in it? How could they have believed, or received a Book as Truth, which they knew told the Matter so far otherwise from what it was?

But, as I said, this Passage over Jordan, which is here compared to that of the Red-Sea, is free from all those Cavils that are made as to that of the Red-Sea; and is a further Attestation to it, being said to be done

in the fame Manner as was that of the Red-Sea.

Now, to form our Argument, let us suppose that there never was any fuch thing as that Passage over Jordan: That these Stones at Gilgal were set up upon some other Occasion, in some After-Age: And then, that some designing Man invented this Book of Tosbua, and said, that it was wrote by Tosbua at that time, and gave this Stonage at Gilgal for a Testimony of the Truth of it: Would not every body fay to him, We know the Stonage at Gilgal; but we never heard before of this Reason for it, nor of this Book of Fosbua? Where has it been all this while? And where and bow came you, after so many Ages, to find it? Befides, this Book tells us, that this Passage over Fordan was ordained to be taught our Children, from Age to Age; and therefore, that they were always to be instructed in the Meaning of that Stonage at Gilgal, as a Memorial of it: But we were never taught it when we were Children; nor did ever teach our Children any fuch thing: And it is not likely that could have been forgotten, while fo remarkable a Stonage did continue, which was fet up for that and no other End!

And if, for the Reasons before given, no such Imposition could be put upon us, as to the Stonage in Salisbury-Plain, how much less could it be as to the Sto-

nage in Gilgal?

And if, where we know not the Reason of a bare naked Monument, such a sham Reason cannot be imposed, how much more is it impossible to impose upon us in Actions and Observances which we celebrate in Memory of particular Passages? How impossible to make us forget those Passages which we daily commemorate; and to persuade us, that we had always kept such Institutions in Memory of what we never heard of before; that is, that we knew it before we knew it?

And if we find it thus impossible for an Imposition to be put upon us, even in some Things which have not all the four Marks before-mentioned, how much more impossible is it that any Deceit should be in that

Thing where all the four Marks do meet!

This has been shewed in the first Place, as to the

Matters of Fact of Moses.

2. Therefore I come now (fecondly) to shew, that, as in the Matters of Fact of Mofes, so likewife all these four Marks do meet in the Matters of Fact, which are recorded in the Gospel, of our blessed Saviour. And my Work herein will be the shorter, because all that is said before of Moses and his Books, is every way as applicable to Christ and his Gospel. His Works and Miracles are there faid to be done publickly, in the Face of the World, as he argued to his Accusers, I spake openly to the World, and in secret bave I faid nothing. John xviii. 20. It is told, Acts ii. 41. that three thousand at one time, and AEs iv. 4. that about five thousand at another time, were converted, upon Conviction of what themselves had seen, what had been done publickly before their Eyes, wherein it was impossible to have imposed upon them. Therefore here were the two first of the Rules before mentioned.

Then for the two fecond; Baptism and the Lord's Supper were instituted as perpetual Memorials of these Things: And they were not instituted in After Ages. but at the very time when these Things were said to be done; and have been observed without Interruption, in all Ages, through the whole Christian World, down all the Way from that Time to this; and Christ himself did ordain Apostles, and other Ministers of his Gospel, to preach, and administer these Sacraments: And

Matth. xxvii. unto the End of the World. And accordingly they have continued, by regular

Succession, to this Day; and, no doubt, ever shall while the Earth shall last. So that the Christian Clergy are as notorious a Matter of Fast as the Tribe of Levi among the Yews: And the Goffel is as much a Law to the Christians, as the Books of Moses to the Fews: And it being Part of the Matters of Fact related in the Gospel, that such an Order of Men were appointed by Christ, and to continue to the End of the World, consequently, if the Gospel was a Fiction, and invented (as it must be) in some Ages after Christ, then, at that time when it was first invented, there could be no fuch Order of Clergy as derived themselves from the Inflitution of Chrift; which must give the Lie to the Gofpel, and demonstrate the Whole to be false. And the Matters of Fact of Christ being pressed to be true, no otherwise than as there was, at that time (whenever the Deifts will suppose the Gospel to be forged) not only publick Sacraments of Christ's Institution, but an Order of Clergy likewise of his Appointment, to administer them; and it being impossible there could be any fuch Things before they were invented, it is as impossible that they should be received when invented. And therefore, by what is faid above, it was as imposfible to have imposed upon Mankind in this Matter, by inventing of it in After-Ages, as at the Time when those Things were said to be done.

3. The Matters of Fact of Mahomet, or what is fabled of the heathen Deities, do all want some of the aforesaid four Rules, whereby the Certainty of Matters of Fact is demonstrated. First, for Mahomet, he pretended to no Miracles, as he tells us in his Alcoran, c. 6,

&c. and those which are commonly told of him pass among the Mahometans themselves but as legendary Fables; and as such are rejected by the wife and learned amongst them; as the Legends of their Saints are in the Church of Rome. See Dr. Prideaux his Life of Ma-

bomet, pag. 34.

7

But, in the next place, those which are told of him do all want the two first Rules before-mentioned. For his pretended Converse with the Moon, his Mefra, or Night-Journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence to Heaven. &c. were not performed before any-body: We have only his own Word for them: And they are as groundless as the Delusions of Fox or Muggleton amongst ourselves. The same is to be said (in the second place) of the Fables of the Heathen Gods, of Mercury's stealing Sheep, Jupiter's turning himself into a Bull, and the like; befides the Folly and Unworthiness of fuch senseless pretended Miracles. And moreover, the Wife among the Heathen did reckon no otherwife of these but as Fables, which had a Mythology or mystical Meaning in them, of which several of them have given us the Rationale, or Explication. And it is plain enough that Ovid meant no other by all his Metamorphofes.

It is true the Heathen Deities had their Priests: They had likewise Feasts, Games, and other publick Institutions, in Memory of them: But all these want the fourth Mark, viz. That such Priesthood and Institutions should commence from the Time that such Things as they commemorate were said to be done; otherwise they cannot secure After-Ages from the Imposture, by detecting it at the Time when first invented, as hath been argued before. But the Bacchanalia, and other Heathen Feasts, were instituted many Ages after what was reported of these Gods was said to be done, and therefore can be no Proof of them. And the Priests of Bacchus, Apollo, &c. were not ordained by these supposed Gods, but were appointed by others, in After-Ages, only in Honour to them: And therefore these

B 2

Orders of Priests are no Evidence to the Truth of the Matters of Fast which are reported of their Gods.

IV. Now to apply what has been faid, you may challenge all the Deifts in the World to shew any Action that is fabulous, which has all the four Rules or Marks before-mentioned. No; it is impossible. And (to refume a little what is spoke to before) the Histories of Exodus and the Gospel could never have been received, if they had not been true; because the Institution of the Priesthood of Levi, and of Christ, of the Sabbath, the Paffover, of Circumcision, of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, &c. are there related as descending all the Way down from those Times, without Interruption. And it is full as impossible to persuade Men that they had been circumcifed, baptized, had circumrised or baptized their Children, celebrated Paffovers, Sabbaths, Sacraments, &c. under the Government and Administration of a certain Order of Priests, if they had done none of these Things, as to make them believe they had gone thro' Seas upon dry Land, seen the Dead raised, &c. And without believing of these, it was impossible that either the Law or the Gospel could have been received.

And the Truth of the Matters of Fact of Exodus and the Gospel being no otherwise pressed upon Men, than as they have practised such publick Institutions, it is appealing to the Senses of Mankind for the Truth of them; and makes it impossible for any to have invented such Stories in After-Ages, without a palpable Detection of the Cheat when first invented; as impossible as to have imposed upon the Senses of Mankind at the Time when such publick Matters of Fact were said to be done.

V. I do not fay, that every thing which wants thefe four Marks is false; but that nothing can be false which has them all.

I have no manner of Doubt that there was such a Man as Julius Cæsar; that he fought at Pharsalia; was killed in the Senate-House; and many other Matters of Fact

Fact of antient Times, tho' we keep no publick Obfervances in Memory of them.

But this shews that the Matters of Fact of Moses and of Christ have come down to us better guarded than

any other Matters of Fact, how true soever.

And yet our Deists, who would laugh any Man out of the World, as an irrational Brute, that should offer to deny Cæsar or Alexander, Homer or Virgil, their publick Works or Actions, do, at the same time, value themselves as the only Men of Wit and Sense, of free, generous, and unbiassed Judgments, for ridiculing the Histories of Moses and Christ, that are infinitely better attested, and guarded with infallible Marks, which the others want.

VI. Besides that, the Importance of the Subject would oblige all Men to enquire more narrowly into the one than the other: For what Consequence is it to me, or to the World, whether there was such a Man as Cæsar; whether he beat, or was beaten, at Pharsalia; whether Homer or Virgil wrote such Books; and whether what is related in the Iliads or Æneids be true or false? It is not Two-pence up or down to any Man in the World; and therefore it is worth no Man's while to enquire into it, either to oppose or justify the Truth of these Relations.

But our very Souls and Bodies, both this Life and Eternity, are concerned in the Truth of what is related in the Holy Scriptures; and therefore Men would be more inquisitive to search into the Truth of these, than of any other Matters of Fact; examine and sift them narrowly, and find out the Deceit, if any such could be found: For it concerned them nearly, and was of

the last Importance to them.

How unreasonable then is it to reject these Matters of Fact, so sifted, so examined, and so attested, as no other Matters of Fact in the World ever were; and yet to think it the most highly unreasonable, even to Madness, to deny other Matters of Fact, which have not the thousandth Part of their Evidence, and are of no Consequence at all to us, whether true or false!

VII.

VII. There are several other Topicks, from whence the Truth of the Christian Religion is evinced to all who will judge by Reason, and give themselves Leave to consider. As, the Improbability that ten or twelve poor illiterate Fishermen should form a Design of converting the whole World to believe their Delusions; and the Impossibility of their effecting it, without Force of Arms, Learning, Oratory, or any one visible thing that could recommend them! And to impose a Doctrine quite opposite to the Lusts and Pleasures of Men, and all worldly Advantages, or Enjoyments! And this in an Age of fo great Learning and Sagacity as that wherein the Gospel was first preached! That these Apostles should not only undergo all the Scorn and Contempt, but the severest Persecutions and most cruel Deaths that could be inflicted, in Attestation to what themselves knew to be a mere Deceit and Forgery of their own contriving! Some have fuffered for Errors, which they thought to be Truth; but never any for what themselves knew to be Lies. And the Apostles must know what they taught to be Lies, if it was so; because they spoke of those Things, which, they faid, they had both

Att. iv. 20. feen and heard, had looked upon, and hand-

1. John i. 1. led with their Hands, &c.

Neither can it be faid, that they, perhaps, might have proposed some temporal Advantages to themselves, but missed of them, and met with Susferings instead of them: For if it had been so, it is more than probable, that, when they saw their Disappointment, they would have discovered their Conspiracy, especially when they might not only have saved their Lives, but got great Rewards for doing of it. That not one of them should ever have been brought to do this!

But this is not all: For they tell us, that their Master bid them expect nothing but Sufferings in this World. This is the Tenuor of all that Gospel which they taught; and they told the same to all whom they converted: So that here was no Disappointment.

For '

For all that were converted by them, were converted upon the certain Expectation of Sufferings, and bidden to prepare for it. Christ commanded his Disciples to take up their Cross daily, and follow him: And told them, that in the World they should have Tribulation: That whoever did not forsake Father, Mother, Wife, Children, Lands, and their very Lives, could not be his Disciples: That he who sought to save his Life in this World should lose it in the next.

Now, that this despised Doctrine of the Cross should prevail so universally against the Allurements of Flesh and Blood, and all the Blandishments of this World, against the Rage and Persecution of all the Kings and Powers of the Earth, must shew its Original to be Divine, and its Protector, Almighty. What is it else could conquer without Arms, persuade without Rhetorick, overcome Enemies, disarm Tyrants, and subdue Empires, without

Opposition.

VIII. We may add to all this, the Testimonies of the most bitter Enemies and Persecutors of Christianity, both Jews and Gentiles, to the Truth of the Matter of Fact of Christ; such as Josephus and Tacitus; of which the first flourished about forty Years after the Death of Christ, and the other about seventy Years after: So that they were capable of examining into the Truth, and wanted not Prejudice and Malice sufficient to have inclined them to deny the Matter of Fact itself of Christ: But their confessing to it, as likewise Lucian, Celsus, Porphyry, and Julian the Apostate, the Mahometans since, and all other Enemies of Christianity that have arisen in the World, is an undeniable Attestation to the Truth of the Matter of Fact.

IX. But there is another Argument, more strong and convincing than even this Matter of Fact; more than the Certainty of what I fee with my Eyes; and which the Apostle Peter called a more fure Word, that is, Proof, than what he faw and heard upon the holy Mount, when our blessed Saviour was transfigur'd before him, and two other of the Apostles: For having repeated that Passage, as a Proof of that whereof they were Eye-witnesses, and

T

CI

20

H

Pr

in

be

at

are

be

be

iho

tho

ble

faic

cau

yet

the

boti

the fup

heard the Voice from Heaven giving Attestation to our Lord Christ, 2 Pet. i. 16, 17, 18. he says, v. 19. We have also a more sure Word of a Prophecy, for the Proof of this Jesus being the Messiah; that is, the Propheses which had gone before of Him, from the Beginning of the World, and all exactly fulfilled in Him.

Men may dispute an Imposition or Delasson upon our outward Senses; but how that can be false which has been so long, even from the Beginning of the World, and so often, by all the Prophets, in several Ages, foretold? how can this be an Imposition or a

Forgery?

This is particularly infifted on in the Case of the Jews. And even the Deists must confess, that that Book we call the Old Testament was in Being, in the Hands of the Jews, long before our Saviour came into the World. And if they will be at the Pains to compare the Prophesies that are there of the Messiah, with the fulfilling of them, as to Time, Place, and all other Circumstances, in the Person, Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of our blessed Saviour, will find this Proof what our Apostle here calls it, a Light shining in a dark Place, until the Day dawn, and the Day-star arise in your Hearts. Which God grant. Here is no Possibility of Deceit or Imposture.

Old Prophesies (and all so agreeing) could not have been contrived to countenance a new Cheat; and no-

thing could be a Cheat that could fulfil all thefe.

For this therefore I refer the Deifts to the Cafe of

the Jews.

I defire them likewise to look there, Sec. XI. and consider the Prophesies given so long ago, of which they see the sulfilling at this Day with their own Eyes, of the State of the Jews for many Ages past, and at present; without a King, or Priest, or Temple, or Sacrifice; scattered to the sour Winds; sisted as with a Sieve among all Nations; yet preserved, and always so to be, a distinct People from all others of the whole Earth. Whereas those mighty Monarchies which oppressed the Jews, and which commanded the World in their Turns,

Turns, and had the greatest human Prospect of Perpetuity, were to be extinguished, as they have been, even that their Names should be blotted out from under Heaven.

As likewise, that as remarkable of our blessed Sawiour, concerning the Preservation and Progress of the Christian Church, when in her Swadling-Cloaths, consisting only of a few poor Fisher-men: Not by the Sword, as that of Mahomet, but under all the Persecution of Men and Hell, which yet should not prevail

against her.

But tho' I offer these as not to be slighted by the Deists, to which they can shew nothing equal in all profane History, and in which it is impossible any Cheat can lie; yet I put them not upon the same Foot as the Prophesies before-mentioned, of the Marks and Coming of the Messiah, which have been since the World began.

And that general Expectation of the whole Earth, at the time of his Coming, infifted upon in the Case of

the Jews, Sect. V. is greatly to be noticed.

But I say, the foregoing Prophesies of our Saviour are so strong a Proof, as even Miracles would not be sufficient to break their Authority.

I mean, if it were possible that a true Miracle could be wrought in Contradiction to them: For that would

be for God to contradict himfelf.

But no Sign or Wonder, that could possibly be folved,

should shake this Evidence.

It is this that keeps the Jews in their Obstinacy; tho' they cannot deny the Matters of Fact done by our blessed Saviour to be truly Miracles, if so done as said: Nor can they deny that they were so done, because they have all the four Marks before mentioned; yet they cannot yield. Why? Because they think that the Gospel is in Contradiction to the Law; which if it were, the Consequence would be unavoidable, that both could not be true. To solve this, is the Business of the Case of the Jews: But the Contradiction which they suppose is in their Comments that they put upon the Law; especially.

especially they expect a literal Fulfilling of those Promises of the Restauration of Jerusalem, and outward Glories of the Church, of which there is such frequent mention in the Books of Moses, the Psalms, and all the Prophets. And many Christians do expect the same; and take those Texts as literally as the Jews do. We do believe and pray for the Conversion of the Jews. For this End they have been so miraculously preserved, according to the Prophefies fo long before of it. And when that Time shall come, as they are the most honourable and antient of all the Nations on the Earth, fo will their Church return to be the Mother Christian Church, as she was at first; and Rome must furrender to Jerusalem. Then all Nations will flow thither: And even Ezekiel's Temple may be literally built there, in the Metropolis of the whole Earth; which Jerusalem must be, when the Fulness of the Gentiles shall meet with the Conversion of the Tews. For no Nation will then contend with the Fews; nor Church with Jerusalem for Supremacy. All Nations will be ambitious to draw their Original from the Jews, whose are the Fathers, and from whom, as concerning the Flesh, Christ came.

Then will be fulfilled that outward Grandeur and Reflauration of the Jews, and of Jerusalem, which they

expect, pursuant to the Prophesies.

They pretend not that this is limited to any particular Time of the Reign of the Messiah: They are sure it will not be at the Beginning; for they expect to go through great Constitutes and Trials with their Messiah (as the Christian Church has done), before his final Conquest, and that they come to reign with him. So that this is no Obstruction to their embracing Christianity. They see the same Things suffilled in us, which they expect to themselves; and we do expect the same Things they do.

I tell this to the Deifts, left they may think that the fews have some stronger Arguments than they know of; that they are not persuaded by the Miracles of our blessed Saviour, and by the fulfilling of all the Prophesies in him, that were made concerning the Messiah.

As I faid before, I would not plead even Miracles

against these.

And if this is sufficient to persuade a Jew, it is much more so to a Deist, who labours not under these

Objections.

Besides, I would not seem to clash with that (in a found Sense) reasonable Caution used by Christian Writers, not to put the Issue of the Truth wholly upon Miracles, without this Addition, when not done in Contradiction to the Revelations already given in the

holy Scriptures.

And they do it upon this Consideration, That tho' it is impossible to suppose that God would work a real Miracle in Contradiction to what he has already revealed, yet Men may be imposed upon by false and seeming Miracles, and pretended Revelations (as there are many Examples, especially in the Church of Rome); and so may be shaken in the Faith, if they keep not the Holy Scriptures as their Rule.

We are told, 2 Thess. ii. 9. of him whose Coming is after the working of Satan, with all Power, and Signs, and lying Wonders. And Rev. xiii. 14. xvi. 14. and xix. 20. of the Devil and false Prophets working Miracles. But the Word in all these Places is only Inpeia Signs, that is as it is render'd, Matth. xxiv. 24.; which tho' sometimes it may be used to signify real Miracles, yet not always, not in these Places: For tho' every Miracle be a Sign and a Wonder, yet every Sign or Wonder is not a Miracle.

X. Here it may be proper to confider a common Topick of the Deifts, who, when they are not able to stand out against the Evidence of Fast, that such and such Miracles have been done, then turn about and deny such things to be Miracles; at least, that we can never be sure whether any wonderful Thing that is shewn to us be a true or a false Miracle.

And the great Argument they go upon is this, That a Miracle being that which exceeds the Power of Nature, we cannot know what exceeds it, unless we knew the utmost Extent of the Power of Nature; and no Man pre-

C 2

tends to know that: Therefore that no Man can certainly know whether any Event be miraculous; and confequently he may be cheated in his Judgment betwixt true and false Miracles.

To which I answer, That Men may be so cheated;

and there are many Examples of it.

But that tho' we may not always know when we are cheated, yet we can certainly tell, in many Cases, when

we are not cheated.

For tho' we do not know the utmost Extent of the Power of Nature, perhaps, in any one Thing, yet it does not follow, that we know not the Nature of any thing, in some Measure, and that certainly too. For Example: Tho' I do not know the utmost Extent of the Power of Fire, yet I certainly know, that it is the Nature of Fire to burn; and then, when proper Fewel is administered to it, it is contrary to the Nature of Fire not to consume it. Therefore if I see three Men taken off the Street, in their common wearing Apparel, and, without any Preparation, cast into the midst of a burning fiery Furnace, and that the Flame was so fierce that it burnt up those Men that threw them in, and yet that these who were thrown in should walk up and down in the Bottom of the Furnace; and I should see a Fourth Person with them, of glorious Appearance, like the Son of God; and that these Men should come up again out of the Furnace without any Harm, or fo much as the smell of Fire upon themselves or their Cloaths; I could not be deceived in thinking that there was a Stop put to the Nature of Fire, as to these Men; and that it had its Effect upon the Men whom it burned at the same time.

Again; tho' I cannot tell how wonderful and fudden an Increase of Corn might be produced by the Concurrence of many Causes, as a warm Climate, the Fertility of the Soil, &c. yet this I can certainly know, that there is not that natural Force in the Breath of two or three Words spoken, to multiply one small Loaf of Bread so fast, in the breaking of it, as truly and really, not only in Appearance and Shew to the Eye, but to fill the Bellies

of feveral Thousand hungry Persons; and that the Fragments should be much more than the Bread was at first.

So neither in a Word spoken, to raise the Dead, cure

Difeafes, &c.

Therefore, tho' we know not the utmost Extent of the Power of Nature, yet we can certainly know what is contrary to the Nature of several such Things as we do know.

And therefore, tho' we may be cheated and imposed upon in many feeming Miracles and Wonders, yet there

are some Things wherein we may be certain.

But further: The Deifts acknowlege a God, of an Almighty Power, who made all Things; yet they would put it out of his Power to make any Revelation of his Will to Mankind. For if we cannot be certain of any Miracle, how should we know when God sent any thing extraordinary to us? Nay how should we know the ordinary Power of Nature, if we knew not what exceeded it? If we know not what is natural, how do we know there is such a Thing as Nature? That all is not Supernatural? All Miracles? And so disputable, till we come to downright Scepticism, and doubt the Certainty of our outward Senses; defiring only this, that they would allow the Senses of other Men to be as certain as their own: Which they cannot refuse, since, without this, they can have no Certainty of their own.

XI. Therefore, from what has been faid, the Cause is summed up shortly in this; That tho' we cannot see what was done before our Time, yet, by the Marks which I have laid down concerning the Certainty of Matters of Fast done before our Time, we may be as much assured of the Truth of them, as if we saw them with our Eyes: Because whatever Matter of Fast has all the sour Marks before-mentioned, could never have been invented or received, but upon the Conviction of the outward Senses of all those who did receive it, as be ore is demonstrated. And therefore this Topick which I have chosen, does stand upon the Conviction even of Mens outward senses. And since you have confined me to one Topick,

C 3

I have not infifted upon the others, which I have only named.

XII. And now it lies upon the Deists, if they would appear as Men of Reason, to shew some Matter of Fact of sormer Ages, which they allow to be true, that has greater Evidences of its Truth than the Matters of Fact of Moses and of Christ: Otherwise they cannot, with any Shew of Reason, reject the one, and yet admit of the other.

But I have given them greater Latitude than this; for I have shewn such Marks of the Truth of the Matters of Fact of Moses and of Christ, as no other Matters of Fact of those Times, however true, have, but these only: And I put it upon them to shew any Forgery that has all these Marks.

This is a short Isiue. Keep them close to this. This

determines the Cause all at once.

Let them take Aid from all the Legends in the Church of Rome, those pious Cheats, the forest Disgraces of Christianity, and which have bid the fairest of any one Contrivance to overturn the Certainty of the Miracles of Christ and his Apostles, and whole Truth of the Gospel, by putting them all upon the same Foot; at least they are so understood by the Generality of their Devotees, tho' disowned and laughed at by the Learned and Men of Sense among them.

Let them pick and chuse the most probable of all the Fables of the *Heathen Leities*, and see if they can find in any of these the four *Marks* before-mentioned.

Ctherwise let them submit to the irrefragable Cer-

tainty of the Christian Religion.

XIII. But if, not ichstanding of all that is said, the Deists will still contend, that all this is but Priest-crast, the Invention of Priests for their own Profit, &c. then they will give us an Idea of Priests far different from what they intend: For then we must look upon these Priests not only as the cunningest and wisest of Mankind, but we shall be tempted to adore them as Deities, who have such Power as to impose, at their Pleasure, upon the Senses of Mankind; to make them believe that

that they had practifed such publick Institutions, enacted them by Laws, taught them to their Children, &c. when they had never done any of these Things, or ever so much as heard of them before: And then, upon the Credit of their believing that they had done such Things as they never did, to make them surther believe, upon the same Foundation, whatever they pleased to impose upon them as to former Ages: I say, such a Power as this must exceed all that is buman; and consequently make us rank these Priess sar above the Condition of Mortals.

2. Nay, this were to make them outdo all that has ever been related of the infernal Powers; for the their Legerdemain has extended to deceive fome unwary Beholders, and their Power of working some seeming Miracles has been great, yet it never reached, nor ever was supposed to reach, so far as to deceive the Senses of all Mankind, in Matters of such publick and notorious Nature as those of which we now speak; to make them believe, that they had enacted Laws for such publick Observances, continually practised them, taught them to their Children, and had been instructed in them themselves from their Childhood, if they had never enacted, practised, taught, or been taught, such Things.

3. And as this exceeds all the Power of Hell and Devils, so it is more than ever God Almighty has done since the Foundation of the World. None of the Miracles that he has shewn, or Belief which he has required to any-thing that he has revealed, has ever contradicted the outward Senses of any one Man in the World, much less of all Mankind together. For Miracles, being Appeals to our outward Senses, must destroy with it all their own Certainty, as to us; since we have no other Way to judge of a Miracle exhibited to our Senses, upon which we give Credit to a Miracle that is shewn to our Senses.

4. This, by the way, is a yet unanswered Argument against the Miracle of Transubstantiation; and shews the Weakness of the Defence which the Church

of Rome offers for it (from whom the Socinians have licked it up, and, of late, have gloried much in it amongst us), that the Doctrines of the Trinity, or Incartion, do contradict all of these. Therefore the Com. parison is exceedingly short, and out of Purpose. But

If the Christian Religion be a Cheat, and nothing else but the Invention of Priests, and carried on by their Craft, it makes their Power and Wisdom greater than that of Men, Angels, or Devils, (and more than God himself ever yet shewed or expressed) to deceive and impose upon the Senses of Mankind, in such publick and notorious Matters of Fact.

XIV. And this Miracle, which the Deifts must run into, to avoid these recorded of Moses and Christ, is much greater, and more aftonishing, than all the Scrip-

tures tell of them.

So that these Men, who laugh at all Miracles, are now obliged to account for the greatest of all, how the Senses of Mankind can be imposed upon in such publick Matters of Fact.

And how then can they make the Priests the most contemptible of all Mankind; fince they make them the fole Authors of this the greatest of Miracles?

XV. And fince the Deifts (these Men of Sense and Reason!) have so vile and mean an Idea of the Priests of all Religions, why do they not recover the World out of the Possession and Government of such Blockheads? Why do they fuffer Kings and States to be led by them? To establish their Deceits by Laws, and inflict Penalties upon the Opposers of them? Let the Deists try their Hands: They have been trying, and are now very busy about it, and free Liberty they have; yet have they not prevailed, nor ever yet did prevail, in any civil:zed or generous Nation. And tho' they have some Inroads among the Hottentots, and some other the most brutal Part of Mankind, yet are they still exploded; and Priests have and do prevail against them, among not only the greatest, but best Part of the World, and the most glorious for Arts, Learning and War. XVI.

co

ol

ar

CO

Sus

XVI. For as the Devil does ape God, in his Inftitutions of Religion, his Feafts, Sacrifices, &c. so I kewise in his Priests; without whom no Religion, whether true or false, can stand. False Religion is but a Corruption of the true: The true was before it, though it be followed close upon the Heels.

The Revelation made to Moses is elder than any Hiflory extant in the Heathen World. The Heathens, in
Imitation of him, pretended likewise to their Revelations; but I have given those Marks which distinguish
them from the true: None of them have these four
Marks before-mentioned.

Now the Deifts think all Revelations to be equally pretended, and a Cheat; and the Priefts of all Religions to be the same Contrivers and Jugglers; and therefore they proclaim War equally against all, and are equally

engaged to bear the Brunt of all.

the carry of the

And if the Contest be only betwixt the Deists and the Priests, which of them are the Men of the greatest Parts and Sense, let the Effects determine it; and let the Deists yield the Victory to their Conquerors, who, by their own Consession, carry all the World before them.

XVII. If the Deifts fay, that this is, because all the World are Blockheads, as well as these Priests who govern them; that all are Blockheads except the Deifts, who vote themselves only to be Men of Sense; this (besides the Modesty of it!) will spoil their great and beloved Topick, in Behalf of what they call Natural Religion against the Revealed, viz. Appealing to the common Reason of Mankind: This they set up against Revelation; think this to be sufficient for all the Uses of Men, here or hereafter (if there be any After-State); and therefore that there is no Use of Revelation. This common Reason they advance as infallible, at least as the furest Guide; yet now cry out upon it, when it turns against them: When this common Sense runs after Revelation (as it always has done), then common Reason is a Beaft; and we must look for Reason, not from the common Sentiments of Mankind, but only among the Beaux

the Deifts.

XVIII. Therefore, if the Deifts would avoid the Mortification (which will be very uneafy to them) to yield, and fubmit to be fubdued and bewed down before the Priests, whom of all Mankind they bate and despife; if they would avoid this, let them confess, as the Truth is, that Religion is no Invention of Priefts, but of Divine Original; that Priests were instituted by the same Author of Religion; and that their Order is a perpetual and living Monument of the Matters of Fact of their Religion, instituted from the Time that such Matters of Fast were faid to be done; as the Levites from Moses; the Aposiles, and succeeding Clergy, from Christ, to this Day; that no Heathen Priests can fay the same: They were not appointed by the Gods whom they ferved, but by others in After-Ages: They cannot fand the Test of the four Rules before-mentioned, which the Christian Priests can do, and they only. Now the Christian Priesthood, as instituted by Christ himself, and continued by Succession to this Day, being as impregnable and flagrant a Testimony to the Truth of the Matters of Fact of Christ, as the Sacraments, or any other publick Institutions; besides that, if the Priestbood were taken away, the Sacraments, and other publick Inflitutions, which are administered by their Hands, must fall with them; therefore the Devil has been most bufy, and bent his greatest Force, in all Ages, against the Priesthood, knowing that if that go down, all goes with it.

L

W

no Se

no

CO

M

m

XIX. With the Deists, in this Cause, are join'd the Quakers, and other of our Dissenters, who throw off the Succession of our Priestbood (by which only it can be demonstrated), together with the Sacraments and publick Festivals. And if the Devil could have prevailed to have these dropt, the Christian Religion would lose the most undeniable and demonstrative Proof for the Truth of the Matters of Fast of our Saviour, upon which the Truth of his Dostrine does depend. Therefore we may see the Artisice and Malice of the Devil in all these Attempts:

tempts: And let those wretched Instruments, whom he ignorantly (and some by a misguided Zeal) has deluded, thus to undermine Christianity, now at last look back, and see the Snare in which they have been taken! For if they had prevailed, or ever should, Christianity dies with them; at least, it will be rendered precarious, as a Thing of which no certain Proof can be given. Therefore let those of them, who have any Zeal for the Truth, bless God that they have not prevailed; and quickly leave them; and let all others be aware of them.

And let us confider and honour the Priesthood, Sacraments, and other publick Institutions of Christ, not only as Means of Grace, and Helps to Devotion, but as the great Evidences of the Christian Religion.

Such Evidences as no pretended Revelation ever had, or can have: Such as do plainly distinguish it from all

foolish Legends and Impostures whatsoever.

XX. And now, last of all, if one Word of Advice would not be loft upon Men who think fo unmeasurably of themselves as the Deists, you may represent to them, what a Condition they are in, who spend that Life and Sense which God hath given them, in ridiculeing the greatest of his Bleffings, his Revelations of Christ, and by Chrift, to redeem those from eternal Misery, who shall believe in him, and obey his Laws: And that God, in his wonderful Mercy and Wisdom, has so guarded his Revelations, as that it is past the Power of Men or Devils to counterfeit; and that there is no denying of them, unless we will be so absurd as to deny not only the Reason, but the Certainty of the outward Senses, not only of one, or two, or three, but of Mankind in general: That this Cafe is fo very plain, that nothing but want of Thought can hinder any to difcover it: That they must yield it to be so plain, unless they can shew some Forgery which has all the four Marks before fet down. But if they cannot do this, they must quit their Cause, and yield a happy Victory over themselves: Or else sit down under all that Ignominy with which they have loaded the Priefts, of being

not only the most pernicious, but (what will gall them more) the most inconsiderate, and inconsiderable, of Man-kind.

Therefore let them not think it an undervaluing of their Worthiness, that their whole Cause is comprised within so narrow a Compass, and no more Time bestowed upon it than it is worth. But let them rather reflect, how far they have been all this time from Christianity, whose Rudiments they are yet to learn; how far from the Way of Salvation; how far the Race of their Lives is run, before they have set one Step in the Road to Heaven: And therefore, how much Diligence they ought to use to redeem all that Time they have lost, less they lose themselves for ever; and be convinced, by a dreadful Experience, when it is too late, that the Gospel is a Truth, and of the last Consequence.



things are a set the set of the to be the to

parent to office beat the roll over the proof of the vision

or and any or the second to

THE

car tho you of :

tha

THE

TRUTH of Christianity

DEMONSTRATED,

INA

DIALOGUE

BETWIXT A

CHRISTIAN and a DEIST.

Wherein the Case of the Jews is likewise considered.

(1) CHRISTIAN. T is strange you should stand it out so against your own Happiness, and employ your whole Wit and Skill to work in yourself a Discoler of any future Rewards or Punishments, only that you may live easy (as you think) in this

only that you may live easy (as you think) in this World, and enjoy your Pleasures. Which yet you cannot enjoy free and undisturbed from the Fear of those Things that are to come; the Event of which you pretend not to be sure of; and therefore are sure of a Life that admits not of any Consolation, and of a miserable and wretched Death, according to the utmost that you yourself propose!

DEIST

DEIST. How can you say that? When I propose to live without any Fear of those Things. I fear not Hell; and I have discarded the Expectation of Heaven, because I believe neither.

CHR. Are you fure there are no fuch Things ?

DE. That is a Negative, and I pretend not to prove it.

CHR. Then you must remain in a Doubt of it. And what a Condition is it to die in this Doubt, when the Issue is eternal Misery! And this is the utmost, by your own Confession, that you can propose to yourself. Therefore I called yours a Disbelief, rather than a Belief of any-thing. It is we Christians who believe; you Deists only disbelieve.

And if the Ewent should prove as you would have it, and that we should all be annihilated at our Death, we should be in as good a Condition as you. But, on the other Side, if the Ewent should prove as we expect it, then you are eternally miserable, and we eternally happy. Therefore one would think it the wifest Part to

take our Side of the Question.

Especially considering, that those poor Pleasures, for the sake of which you determine yourselves against us, are but mere Amusements, and no real Enjoyments. Nay, we had better be without them than have them, even as to this Life itself. Is not Temperance, and a bealthful Constitution, more pleasure than those Pains and Aches, sick Head and Stomach, that are the inseparable Companions of Debauchery and Excess; besides the clouding our Reason, and turning sottish in our Understanding?

DE. We take Pleasure in them for the Time; and mind not the Consequences.—But however, a Man cannot believe as he pleases: And therefore, notwithstanding all the glorious and all the terrible Things you speak of, it makes nothing to me, unless you can evidently prove them to be so. And you must still leave me to judge for myself, after you have done all you

can.

fe

th

fp

D

gu

yo

tus

an

be

ly

an

giv

the

Bu

not

wit

of i

felv

logy

CHR. What I have faid, is only to dispose you to hear me impartially, and not to be prejudiced against

your own Happiness, both bere and hereafter.

(2.) Dr. Well, without more prefacing, the Case is this; I believe a God as well as you; but for Revelation, and what you call the Holy Scriptures, I may think they were wrote by pious and good Men, who might take this Method of Speaking as from God, and in his Name, as supposing that those good Thoughts came from him, and that it would have a greater Effed upon the People; and might couch their Morals under Histories of Things supposed to be done; as several of the wise Heathens have taken this Course, in what they told of Jupiter and Juno, and the rest of their Gods and Godnesses: But, as to the Fasts themselves, I believe the one no more than the other; or that all the Fasts in Ovid's Metamorphoses, or in Æsop's Fables, were true.

CHR. You feem willing by this to preserve a respectful Esteem and Value for the Holy Scriptures, as being wrote by pious and good Men, and with a good Design to reform the Manners of Men; but your Argument proves directly against the Purpose for which you brought it; and makes the Penmen of the Scriptures to be far from good Men, to be not only Cheats and Impostors, but Blasphemers, and an Abomination before God: For such these same Scriptures frequently call those who presume to speak as from God, and in his Name, when he had not sent them, and given them Authority so to do: And the Law in the Scriptures condemns such to be stoned to Death, as

Blasphemers.

It was not so with the Heathen; their Moralists did not use the Style of, Thus saith the Lord; and their Philosophers opposed and wrote against one another without any Offence: For all the Matter was, which of them could reason best; they pretended to no more.

And for the Facts of the Fables of their Gods, themfelves did not believe them, and have wrote the Mytho-

logy or Moral that was intended by them.

DE. But many of the common People did believe the Fasts themselves; as it is with the common People now in the Church of Rome, who believe the most fenseless and ridiculous Stories in their Books of Legends to be as true as the Gofpel; though the more wife among them call them only pious Frauds to increase the Devotion of the People. And so we think of your Gofpel itfelf, and all the other Books you fay were wrote by Men divinely inspired: We will let you keep them to cajole the Mob; but when you would impose them upon Men of Sense, we must come to the Test with you.

CHR. That is what I defire; and to fee whether there are no more Evidences to be given for the Truth of Christianity, that is, of the Holy Scriptures, than are given for the Legends, and all the fabulous Stories of the Heathen Gods: And if fo, I will give up my Argument, and confess that it is not in my Power to con-

vince you.

DE. I cannot refuse to join Ifue with you upon this. To begin then: I defire to know your Evidences for the Truth of your Scriptures, and the Facts therein related.

(3). CHR. If the Truth of the Book, and the Facts therein related, be proved, I suppose you will not deny

the Dostrines to be true.

DE. No: For if I faw fuch Miracles with my Eyes, as are faid to have been done by Moses and Christ, I could not think of any greater Proof to be given, that fuch an one was fent of God. Therefore if your Bible be true as to the Facts, I must believe it in the Doctrine too. But there are other Books which pretend to give us Revelations from God, and we must know which of these is true.

CHR. To diffinguish this Book from all others which pretend to give Revelations from God, these four Marks

or Rules were fet down.

I. That the Fatts related be such of which Mens out-

ward Senses, their Eyes and Ears, may judge.

This cuts off enthufiaftical Pretences to Revelation, and Opinions which may be propagated in the Dark,

an

an

In

tua

con

COI

fiit

and

Wi

the

coi

Ye:

Mo

fitt

ples

Jate

the

com

in a

unti

one

And

rvas

bav

our

and

thor

not

the

ralle

fore

he n

ftill Fast.

I

and, like the Tares, not known till they are grown up, and the first Beginning of them not discovered.]

II. That these Facts be done openly in the Face of

the World.

III. That not only publick Monuments, but outward Institutions and Actions, should be appointed, and perpe-

tually kept up, in Memory of them.

IV. That these Institutions to be observed should commence from the Time that the Facts were done; and, consequently, that the Book wherein these Facts and Infitutions are recorded, should be written at the Time, and by those who did the Facts, or by Eye and Ear-Witnesses. For that is included in this Mark, and is the main Part of it, to prevent false Stories being coined in After-Ages, of Things done many hundred Years before, which none alive can disprove. Moses wrote his five Books containing his Actions and Inflitutions: And those of Christ were wrote by his Disciples, who were Eye and Ear-Witneffes of what they related: And particular Care was taken of this, as you may fee, Acts i. 21, 22. upon choosing one to supply the Place of Judas; Wherefore of these M n which bave companied with us, all the Time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us, beginning from the Baptism of John, until that same Day that be was taken up from us, must one be ordained to be Witness with us of his Resurrection. And St. John begins his first Epifle thus, That which was from the Beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our Eyes, which we have looked upon, and our Hands have handled-That which we have feen and beard declare we unto you.

I have explained this fourth Mark, because the Author of the Detection, either wilfully, or ignorantly, seems not to understand it. And this alone overthrows all the Stories he has told, which he would make a Parallel to the Facts of Moses, and of Christ; and therefore alleges that they have all these four Marks. But he must begin again, and own that these four Marks still stand an irrefragable Proof of the Truth of any Fact which has them all; till he can produce a Book

which was wrote by the Actors or Eye-Witnesses of the Facts it relates, and shew, that such Facts, having the other three Marks, have been detected to be false. Which when he can do, I will give him up these four Marks as an insufficient Proof, and own I was mistaken in them. But hitherto they have stood the Test; for he himself will not say, he has produced any such Book in all his Detection.

If he fays, that Falls may be true, tho' no fuch Book can be produced for them, and tho' they have not all the aforesaid Marks; I will easly grant it. But all I contend for is, that whatever Fact has all these four Marks cannot be false: For example: Could Moses have persuaded Six hundred thousand Men that he had led them through the Sea, in the Manner related in Exodus, if it had not been true? If he could, it would have been a greater Miracle than the other. The like of their being fed forty Years in the Wilderness, without Bread, by Manna rained down to them from Heaven. The like of Christ's feeding Five thousand at a Time with five Loaves. And fo of all the rest. The two first Marks secure from any Cheat or Imposture at the Time the Falls were done: And the two last Marks fe. cure equally from any Imposition in After-Ages; because this Pook, which relates these Facts, speaks of itself as written at that Time, by the Actors or Eye-Witneffes; and as commanded by God to be carefully kept and preserved to all Generations, and read publickly to all the People at stated Times, as is commanded, Deut. xxxi. 10, 11, 12. And was practifed, Josh. viii. 34, 35. Neb. viii. &c. And the Institutions, appointed in this Book, were to be perpetually observed from the Day of the Institution for ever among these People, in Memory of the Facts; as the Passover, Exod. xii.; and so of the reft. Now suppose this Book to have been forged a thousand Years after Meses, would not every one say, when it first appeared, We never heard of this Book before, we know of no such Institutions, as of a Passover, or Circumcifion, or Sabbaths, and the many Feafts and Fasts therein appointed, of a Tribe of Levi, and a Tabernacle

bernal
of Pr
rant
felf,
tions
Worl
a For
there

thefe

B

fome can fupp him beir their this guir mer

for the the ha Ti the

ter

or

Ped

in fo ke

2

bernacle, wherein they were to ferve in such an Order of Priesthood, &c. Therefore this Book must be an errant Forgery; for it wants all those Marks it gives of itself, as to its own Continuance, and of those Institutions it relates? No Instance can be shewn, since the World began, of any Book, so circumstantiated, that was a Forgery upon any People: I think it impossible; and therefore that the four Marks are still an invincible Proof of the Truth of that Book, and those Facts wherein all these Marks do meet.

But, fince I am come upon this Subject again, I will endeavour to improve it, and give four other Marks; fome of which no Fatt, however true, ever had, or can have, but the Fatt of Christ a'one. Thus while I support the Fatt of Moses, I set that of Christ above him, as the Lord is above the Servant. And the Jaws being herein principally concerned, I will consider their Case likewise as we go along: Therefore I add this sist Mark, as peculiar to our Bible, and to distinguish it from all other Histories which relate Fatts for-

merly done.

V. That the Book, which relates the Facts, contains likewise the Law of that People to whom it belongs, and be their Statute-Book by which their Causes are determined. This will make it impossible for any to coin or forge such a Book, so as to make it pass upon any People: For example: If I should forge a Statute-Book for England, and publish it next Term, could I make all the Judges, Lawyers, and People, believe, that this was their true and only Statute Book, by which their Caufes had been determined these many hundred Years past? They must forget their old Statute-Book, and believe that this new Book, which they never faw or heard of before, was the same old Book which has been pleaded in Westminster-Hall for so many Ages, which has been so often printed, and the Originals of which are now kept in the Tower, to be consulted as there is Occa-

DE. I grant that to be impossible. But how do you apply it?

CHR. It is evident as to the Books of Moses, which are not only a History of the Jews, but their very Statute-Book, wherein their municipal Law, as well civil

as ecclesiastical, was contained.

Dr. This is so indeed as to the Books of Moses, to which they always appealed; to the Law, and to the Tessimony; and they had no other Statute-Book. But this will not agree to your Gospel, which is no municipal Law, nor any civil Law at all, and no civil Causes

n

th

th

ai

b

A

ra

P

SI

th

fo

m

A

m

Do

CO

of

mu

tri

eve

har

Pro

Wo

their

were tried by it.

CHR. The Law was given to the Jews as a diffinct and separate People from all other Nations upon the Earth; and therefore was a municipal Law particularly for that Nation only of the Jews. But Christian. ity was to extend to all the Nations of the Earth; and Christians were to be gathered out of all Nations; and therefore the Gospel could not be a municipal Law as to civil Rights to all Nations, who had each their own municipal Laws: This could not be without destroying all the municipal Laws in the World, of every Nation whatfoever; and then none could be a Christian, without at the same time becoming a Rebel to the Government where he lived. This would have been for Christ to have immediately set up for universal and temporal King of all the World; as the Jews expected of their Melliah, and therefore would have made Christ a King: But he instructed them in the spiritual Nature of his Kingdom, that it was not of this World, nor did respect their temporal or civil Matters; which therefore he left in the fame State he found them, and commanded their Obedience to their civil Governors, tho' Heathen, not only for Wrath, but also for Consciencefake: And as to the Law of Moses, he left the Jews fill under it, as to their civil Concerns, so far as the Rimans, under whose Subjection they then were, would permit them: As Pilate faid to them, Ye have a Law; and judge ye him according to your Law.

But the Gospel was given as the spiritual and ecclesiassical Law to the Church, whithersoever dispersed through all Nations; for that did not interfere with their temporal Laws, as to civil Government; and in this, the fifth Mark is made stronger to the Gospel than even to the Law: For it is easier to suppose that any Forgery might creep into the municipal Law of a particular Nation, than that all the Nations, whither Christianity is spread, should conspire in the Conruption of the Gospel, which to all Christians is of infinitely greater. Concern than their temporal Laws: And, without such a Concert of all Christian Nations and People supposed, no such Forgery could pass undiscovered in the Gospel, which is spread as far as Christianity, and read daily in their publick Offices.

DE. But I say it is discovered, as appears by the

Multitude of your various Lections.

CHR. That cannot be called a Forgery; it is nothing but such Mistakes as may very easily happen, and are almost unavoidable, in so many Copies as have been made of the Gospel, before Printing was known: And, considering the many Translations of it into several Languages, where the Idioms are different, and Phrases may be mistaken, together with the natural Slips of Amanuerses, it is much more wonderful that there are no more various Lections, than that there are so many.

But in this appears the great Providence of God, in the Care the Christians took of this, that they have marked every the least various Lection, even syllabical: And that among all these there is not found one which makes any Alteration either in the Facts, or in the Doctrines: So that, instead of an Objection, this becomes a strong Confirmation of the Truth and Certainty of the Gospel; which stands thus perfectly clear of so much as any Doubt concerning the Facts, or the Doc-

trines therein related.

d

A

d

1-

0

e-

bs he

ld.

W.;

fi-

ed

eir

But I will now proceed to a stronger Evidence than even this, and all that has been said before, which I have made the fixth Mark; and that is the Topick of Prophecy.

VI. The great Fact of Christ's Coming into the World was prophesied of in the Old Testament from the Beginning

Beginning to the End, as is faid, Luke i. 70. By all the boly Prophets which have been fince the World began.

This Evidence no other Fast ever had: For there was no Prophecy of Moses, but Moses himself did prophess of Christ, Deut. xviii. 15. (applied Asts iii. 22, 23, 24); and sets the several Promises given of him. The first was to Adam, immediately after the Fall, Gen. iii. 15. where he is called the Seed of the Woman, but not of the Man; because he was to have no Man for his Father, though he had a Woman to his Mother: And of none other can this be said; nor that he should bruise the Serpent's Head; that is, overcome the Devil, and all his Power.

He was again promised to Abraham, as you may see, Gen. xii. 3. xviii. 18. See this applied, Gal. iii. 16.

Jacob did expressly prophesy of him, with a Mark of the Time when he should come; and calls him Shiloh, or he that was to be sent, Gen. xlix. 10.

Balaam prophesied of him by the Name of the Star

of Jacob, and Sceptre of Ifrael, Numb. xxiv. 17.

Daniel calls him the Messiah the Prince; and wells the Time of his Coming, and of his Death, Dan. ix. 25.

It was foretold that he should be born of a Virgin, Isai. vii. 14. in the City of Bethlehem, Micah. v. 2. of the Seed of Jesse, Isai. xi. 1. 10. His low Estate and Susserings are particularly described, Psal. xxii. and Isai. liii. And his Resurrection, Psal. xvi. 10. That he should sit upon the Throne of David for ever, and be called, Wonderful, the mighty God, the Prince of Peace, Isai. ix. 6, 7. The Lord our Righteousness, Jer. xxxiii. 16. Jehowah Isidkenu (an incommunicable Name given to none but the Great God alone), and Immanuel; that is, God with us, Isai. vii. 14. And David, whose Son he was according to the Flesh, called him his Lord, Psal. cx. 1.

The Cause of his Sufferings is said to be for the Sins of the People, and not for himself, Isai. liii. 4, 5, 6.

Dan. ix. 26.

(

ti

0)

le

to

pie

And as to the Time of his Coming, it is expressly said (to the Consustion of the Yews now) that it was to be before the Sceptre should depart from Judah, Gen. xlix. 10. In the second Temple, Hag. ii. 7, 9. within seventy Weeks of the building of it, Dan. ix. 24. that is (according to the prophetical known Stile of a Day for a Year), within Four bundred and ninety Years after.

(1). From these, and many more Prophecies of the Messiah or Christ, his Coming was the general Expediation of the Jews from the Beginning; but more especially about the Time in which it was foretold he should come, when several salse Messiahs did appear among them: And this Expediation still remains with them; tho' they confess, that the Time foretold by all the Prophets for his Coming is past.

But what I have next to offer will be more strange to you. You may say, it was natural for the Jews to expect their Messiah, who was prophessed of in their Book of the Law, and was to be a Jew, and King of all the Earth: But what had the Gentiles to do with this?

There were no Prophecies to them.

Therefore what I have to shew you is, that these Prophecies of the Messiah were likewise to the Gentiles: For it is said, that he should be the Expectation of the Gentiles as well as of the Jews. And, Gen. xlix. 10. That the Gathering of the People (or Nations) should be to him: In the Vulgar it is rendered Expectatio Gentium, the Expectation of the Gentiles. He is called the Desire of all Nations, Hag. ii. 7. And I will shew you the general Expectation the Gentiles had of his Coming about the Time that he did come.

They knew him by the Name of the East. Their Tradition was, that the East should prevail; Ut valesceret Oriens; as I will shew you presently: But first let me tell you, that the Holy Scripture often alludes to him under this Denomination. The Blood of the great Expiatory Sacrifice was to be sprinkled towards the East, Lev. xvi. 14. to shew whence the true Expiatory Sacrifice should come. And he is thus frequently stiled in the Prophets; Zech. iii. 8. it is said, according

according to the Vulgar, I will bring forth my Servant the East; and Chap. vi, 12. Behold the Man whose Name is the East. Our English renders it in both Places the Branch; for the Hebrew Word bears both Senses; but the Greek renders it Avaton, which we translate the Day Spring, Luke i. 78. and put on the Margin Sun-rising or Branch. The Vulgar has it Oriens ex Alto, the East, or Sun-rising from on High. He is called the Sun of Righteousness, Mal. iv. 2. And it is said, Isai. lx. 3. The Gentiles shall come to thy Light, and Kings to the Brightness of thy Rising.

(2.) Now, Sir, how literally was this fulfilled in the Magi (generally supposed to be Kings) coming from the East, led by a Star which appeared to them in the East, to worship Christ when he was born, and to bring Presents unto him as unto a King? as it is told in the

Second of St. Matthew.

DE. Why do you quote St. Matthew to me? You know we make no more of him than of one of your Legend Writers; and believe this Story no more than that these three Kings are now buried at Cologne.

(3.) CHR. You make great Use of the Legends, and answer every thing by them: And I consess they are the greatest Affront to Christianity; and (if possible) a Dispress of it, as it must be to those who will place them upon the same Foot with the Holy Bible, as too many do in the Church of Rome, and cry, we have the Authority of the Church for both; and they are taught to receive the Holy Scriptures upon the Authority of the Church only: But my Business is not with them now. I shall only say, that when they can bring such Evidences for the Truth of their Legends, or for any particular Fact in them, as I do for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, and in particular for the Fact of Christ, then I will believe them.

DE. Will you believe nothing that has not all these

Evidences you produce?

(4.) CHR. Far from it: For then I must believe nothing but this single Fast of Christ; because no other Fast in the World, no not of all hose recorded in

Holy.

H

of

th

an

M

m

of

be

no

firf

wh

thi

pai

of (

VOU

Eld

tion

Me:

thei

who

the

upo

Peop

phet.

and

Beth

ed-

that

Mati

Peop

Scrib

Wou

been

have

they

Chris

Holy Scriptures, has all these Evidences which the Fact of Christ has: And so God has thought fitting, that this great Fact, above all other Facts, of the greatest Glory to God, and Importance to Mankind, should appear with greater and more undeniable Evidence than any other Fact that ever was in the World.

DE. We are now upon the particular Fast of the Magi or wife Men coming to Christ. Have you any

more to fay as to that?

(5.) CHR. It has those same Evidences that the Truth of the Bible in general has; which are more than can be produced for any other Book in the World. But now as to this Fact in particular; St. Matthew was the first who wrote the Gospel; and it was in the same Age when this Fast was faid to be done. And can you think it possible that such a Fast as this could have passed without Contradiction, and a publick exposing of Christianity, then so desirable, and so much endeavoured by the unbelieving Jews, their High Priests, Elders, &c. as the only Means for their own Prefervation, if the Fast had not been notorious, and fresh in the Memory of all the People then at Jerusalem; viz. That these wife Men came thither, and that Herod, and the whole City were troubled at the News they brought of the Birth of the King of the Jews; that Herod thereupon gathered all the Chief Priests and Scribes of the People together, that they might fearch out of the Prophets, and know the Place where Christ should be born; and then the Slaughter of the Infants, in and about Betblehem, and in all the Coasts thereof, which followed-I fay, could fuch a Fast as this have passed at that very time, if it had not been true? Could St. Matthew have hoped to have palmed this upon all the People, and upon those very same Chief Priests and Scribes, who, he faid, were so far concerned in it? Would none of them have contradicted it, if it had been a Forgery? Especially when the detecting it would have strangled Christianity in its Birth. Would not they have done it who suborned false Witnesses against Christ; and gave large Money to the Soldiers to conceal

(if possible) his Refurrection? Would not they have done it, who persecuted Christianity with all Spite and Fury, and invented all imaginable false Stories and Calumnies against it? Whereas here was one at hand, this of the Magi, which, if false, could have been so easily detected, by appealing to every Man, Woman and Child, I may say, in Jerusalem, Bethlebem, and even in all Judea, who, no doubt, had heard of the terrible Massacre of so many Infants, and the Cause of it.

DE. I can give no Account why the Writers against Christianity did not offer to contradict this Fact of the Star and the Magi, which is put in the very Front of this Gospel of St. Matthew: And there it is called his (Christ's) Star; We have seen his Star in the East—As if God had created a new and extraordinary Star on Purpose, as the Signal of Christ hung out in the Heavens, to give the World Notice of his Birth. But did none of the heathen Philosophers take Notice of this Star, or of this Relation given of it by your St. Matthew?

(6). Chr. Yes. For Chalcidius, in his Comment upon Plato's Timæus, speaking of the Presages of Stars mentioned by Plato, adds, as a further Proof, Est quoque alia wenerabilior & sanctior Historia—There is likewise another more wenerable and holy History.—By which I doubt not he means this of St. Matthew; for what he tells seems to be taken out of it. That, by the Rising of a certain unusual Star, not Plagues and Diseases, but the Descent of the wenerable God, for the Salvation and Benefit of Mortals, was observed by the Chaldeans, who worshiped this God newly born, by offering Gifts unto him.

Dr. This makes those Magi or wife Men to have been Chaldeans, who, I know, were the most noted then in the World for the most curious Learning, particularly in Astronomy: And they were likewise East of Jerusalem; so that it might be well said they came from the East, and had seen his Star in the East. But I cannot imagine how they should read the Birth of a God in the Face of a new Star; and how that Star should send them particularly to Jerusalem, though I may suppose it pointed them Westward.

(7.)

(7.) CHR. This will be easier to you, when you know, that all over the East there was a Tradition, or fix'd Opinion, that about that Time a King of the Jews would be born, who should rule the whole Earth. And the Appearance of this extraordinary Star in the East, was taken by them as a Sign that he was then born. And whither should they go to look for the King of the Jews, but to Jerusalem? And when they came thither, they enquired, faying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen his Star in the East, and are come to worship him. This made Herod gather the Priests and Scribes together: And they, by searching the Prophets, found that Bethlehem was the Place: Whereupon the wife Men went to Bethlehem. And, to convince them that they were right, the Star, which they had feen in the East, appeared to them again, and went before them, till it came and flood over where the young Child was: This made them rejoice with fuch an exceeding great Joy.

DE. This would go down in some measure with me, if you could make good your first Postulatum, of such a current Tradition or Opinion in the East: But for this you have given no fort of Proof: And all the rest, which you have inferred from thence, must come to the Ground with it, if it be not supported. I confess it would feem as strange to me, as the Star to the wife Men, if God had (we know not how, it is unaccountable to us) fent fuch a Notion into the Minds of Men. and at that time only, of fuch a King to be born; and that he should be a Fero (the then most contemptible People in the World, subdued and conquered by the Romans) and that he was to be King of the Jews, and thence to become King of all the Earth, and conquer his Conquerors. The Romans would have looked with Difdain upon fuch a Notion or Prophecy as this; it would have made some Stir among them, if they had heard of it, or given any Credit to it.

(8.) CHR. You argue right. And I will shew you what Stir it made among them; and I hope you will take their Word, as well for this Eastern Tradition, as

for the Effects it had among themselves: Nay they wanted not the same Tradition among themselves, and express Prophecies of it in their Sibyls, and otherwise. So that the same Expectation of the Messiah was then current over all the Earth, with the Gentiles as well as

with the Jews.

Tacitus, in his History, I. v. c. 13. speaking of the great Prodigies that preceded the Destruction of Ferufalem, fays, that many understood these as the Forerunners of that extraordinary Person, whom the antient Books of the Priests did foretel should come, about that Time, from Judea, and obtain the universal Dominion: his Words are, Pluribus Persuasio inerat, antiquis Sacerdotum Literis contineri, eo ipso Tempore fore, ut valesceret ORIENS, profectique JUDÆA Rerum potirentur, i.e. Many were persuaded that it was contained in the old Writings of the Priests, that at that very Time the EAST should prevail, and the EWS should have the Dominion. And Suetonius, in the Life of Vespasian, c. 1. n. 4. fays, Percrebuerat ORIENTE toto vetus & constans Opinio, esse in Fatis, ut eo Tempore, Jud A profecti Rerum potirentur; i. e. That it was an antient and conflant Opinion (or Tradition) throughout the whole East, that at that Time those who came from JUDEA should obtain the Dominion; that is, That some Jew should be universal King. Therefore Cicero, who was a Commonwealths-Man, in his fecond Book of Divination, speaking of the Books of the Sibyls, who likewise foretold this great King to come, fays, Cum Antifibus agamus, & quidvis potius ex illis Libris, quam Regem proferant : quem Romæ post hæc nec Dii, nec Homines, esse patientur: i.e. Let us deal with these Priests, and let them bring any thing out of these Books rather than a King; whom neither the Gods nor Men will suffer, after this, at Rome.

But he was mistaken, and had his Head cut off for writing against Kingly Government. And others, more considerable than he, laid greater Stress upon these Prophecies, even the whole Senate of Rome, as I come

to shew you.

Whether these Sibyls gathered their Prophecies out of the

the Old Testament, is needless here to examine. I am now only upon that general Expediation, which was then in the World, of this great and universal King to

come about that Time.

(9.) The same Year that Pompey took Jerusalem, one of these Oracles of the Sibyls made a great Noise, which was, That Nature was about to bring forth a King to the Romans. Which, as Suetonius relates, in the Life of Augustus, c. 94. did so terrify the Senate, that they made a Decree to expose, that is, destroy, all the Children born that Year; Scnatum exterritum censuisse, ne quis illo Anno genitus educaretur: That none born that Year should be brought up, but exposed; that is, left in some Wood or desert Place to perish. But he tells how this dreadful Sentence was prevented; Eos qui gravidas Uxores haberent, quod ad se quisque Spem traberet, curasse ne Senatus consultum ad Ærarium deferretur: That those Senators, whose Wives were with Child, because each was in hopes of having this great King, took care that the Decree of the Senate should not be put into the Erarium, or Treasury; without which, by their Constitution, the Decree could not be put in Execution. And Appian, Plutarch, Saluft, and Cicero, do all fay, That it was this Prophecy of the Sibyls which raised the Ambition of Corn. Lentulus at that time, hopeing he should be this King of the Romans. Virgil, a few Years before the Birth of Christ, in his 4th Ecloque quotes a Prophecy of one of these Sibyls, speaking of an extraordinary Person, to be born about that Time, who should introduce a golden Age into the World, and restore all Things, and should blot out our Sins-Si qua manent Sceleris Vestigia Nostri-And calls him, Chara Deum Soboles, Magnum Jovis incrementum. Dear Offspring of the Gods, and great Son of Jove. He describes a new State of Things, like the new Heavens and new Earth, Isai. lxv. 17. Magnus ab integro Seclorum Nascitur Ordo. A great Order of Ages does begin, wholly New. And as Isaiah describes the happy State in the new Earth; that the Lion and the Lamb should feed together, the Serpent eat Dust, and that they should

should not burt or destroy in all the boly Mountain, Isai. lxv. 25. Virgil does almost repeat his Words.—
Nec magnos metuent Armenta Leones. Occidet & Serpens, & fallax Herba Veneni occidet. And as God introduces the Messiah, with saying, I will shake the Heavens, and the Earth, and the Sea, Hag. ii. 7. Virgil does in a manner translate it in this Ecloque, introducing the Great Person then to be born, and the Joy that should be in the whole Creation.

Aspice convexo nutantem Pondere Mundum, Terrasque, Tractusque Maris, Cælumque profundum: Aspice, venturo lætentur ut omnia Seclo.

Lo! teeming Nature, bending with its Load, The Earth, the Ocean, and the Heavens high: Behold, how all rejoice, to greet the coming Age.

Here the Poet describes Nature as in Labour to bring forth this great King, as the other Prophecy of the Sibyls, before mentioned, speaks: And he says, Aderit jam Tempus: That the Time was then at hand. Jam nova Progenies Cælo dimittitur alto: Now a new Progeny from

Heaven descends.

And he applies it to Saloninus, the Son of Pollio the Conful, then newly born, as if it was to be fulfilled in him. But as there was nothing like it in the Event, so these Words are too great to be applied to any Mortal, or the Reign of any King that ever was in the World; or to any other but to the Messiah, the Lord of Heaven and Earth.

(10.) Dr. But you know the Authority of these Sibyls is disputed: Some say, the Christians did interpolate them, and added to them, in about a hundred

Years after Chrift.

CHR. It is true, the Christians did often quote them against the Heathen; as St. Paul quoted the Heathen Poets to the Athenians, Acts xvii. 28. And Clem. Alexandrinus, in his Strom. 1. vi. says that St. Paul quoted the Sibyls likewise, in his Disputations with the Gentiles; and the Christians were called Sibyllianists, from their quoting

quoting the Sibyls so often. But Origen, in his Answer to Celsus, 1.7. challenges him to shew any Interpolation made by the Christians; and appeals to the Heathen Copies, which were in their own Possession, and kept with great Care.

But what I have quoted to you out of Virgil, was before Christ was born, and therefore clear of these

Objections.

DE. Then the Jews must have had some hand in them; as likewise in that Eastern Tradition you have

spoke of.

CHR. If so, you must suppose that the Jews had it from their own Prophets. And this will be a strong Confirmation, that the Time of the Messiah's Coming was plainly told in the Prophets.

(11.) DE. What fay the Jews to this? For I cannot

imagine how they can get off of it.

CHR. Some of them say, That the Messiah put off his Coming at the appointed Time, because of their Sins: Others say, He did come at the Time, but has concealed himself ever since.

DE. These are mere Excuses: Do they pretend any Prophecy for this? But to what Purpose? For these Excuses shew, that Prophecies are no Proofs; because, if they may be thus put off, they can never be known; and they may be put off, and put off, to the End of the World.

(12.) CHR. But now, SIR, as to your Point. If this general Expectation, both East and West, of the great King of the Jews to be born about that very Time that he did come, was occasioned by the Jewish Tradition of it, it strengthens the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, whence the Jews had it. But otherwise, if God, we know not how, did send such a Notion into the Minds of Men all over the World, at that particular Time, and never the like, either before or since, then the Miracle will be greater, and the Attestation to the Coming of Christ stronger; and, as you said, it will be more avonderful, and more convincing to you, than the Star was to the wife Men in the East.

E 4

Dr. I must take time to answer this. I made nothing at all of this of the Magi and the Star, and of Herod's slaying the Infants upon it; I thought it a ridiculous Story, and to have no Foundation in the World. But when I see Suetonius telling us of the Decree of the Senate of Rome to destroy all the Children born that Year, and for the same Reason, for fear of this great King, that was then to be born; I must think there was a strange chiming in of Things here, one to answer the other; I know not how it happened; By chance, or how!

Concert in this Matter: That the Chaldeans, and Romans, and Jews, should all agree upon the Point, and hit it so exactly, without any one of them discovering the Contrivance! Especially when it was so terrible to both the Romans and the Jews, that they took such desperate Methods to prevent it, as to destroy their own

Children!

DE. It is ridiculous to talk of a Concert: I will not put my Cause upon that; would they concert what they thought their own Destruction? Besides, the Jews and Romans were then Enemies; and the Chaldeans were far off, and had little Correspondence with either of them: And such an universal Notion could not be concerted. Whole Nations could not be trusted with a Secret; and if they all kept it, and against their own Interest too, it would be as great a Miracle as any in your Bible.

(14.) CHR. How much more impossible is it to suppose, that there should be a Concert between different Ages, between all the Ages, from Adam downwards, in all those Prophecies of the Coming of the Messiah? How should they know it but by Revelation? And would they have all agreed so exactly, as to the Time, Place, Manner, and other Circumstances, if it had been a Forgery, contrived by different Persons, and in different Ages?

(15.) This is an Argument which St. Peter thought stronger than the Conviction even of our outward Senses; for, having set down what he, and the other two Apostles,

n

had both feen and heard upon the Holy Mount, he adds. We have yet a more fure Word (that is, a stronger Proof) of Prophecy, whereunto you do well to take heed, as unto a Light that shineth in a dark Place, until the Day dawn, and the Day-Star arise in your Hearts, 2 Pet. i. 19. And he inforces it thus, For the Prophecy came not, in old Time, by the Will of Man, but holy Men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

DE. I will grant his Argument fo far, that it is easier to suppose the Senses of three Men, or of all the Men in the World, to be imposed upon, than that Adam, Abraham, and I, had concerted together: But I will not give you my Answer yet. Have you any more

to fay upon this Head of Prophecy?

CHR. I need fay no more till your Answer comes; for you have granted that this Proof is stronger than

what we fee with our Eyes.

(16.) But that your Answer may take in all together, I will give you something further: I have set down already some of the great Prophecies of the Coming of Christ, his Sufferings, Death, and Resurrection. But there are others which reach to several minute Circumstances, such as cannot be applied to any other Fact that ever yet happened, and which could not have been foreseen by any but God; nor were known by the Actors who did them, else they had not done them. For they would not have fulfilled the Prophecies that went before of Christ, in applying them to him whom they crucisted as a false Christ.

See then how literally several of these Prophecies were fulfilled: As Pfal. lxix. 21. They gave me Gall to eat, and Vinegar to drink. Then read, Matth. xxvii. 34. They gave him Vinegar to drink, mingled with Gall. It is said, Pfal. xxii. 16, 17, 18. They pierced my Hands, and my Feet—They stand staring and looking upon me. They part my Garments among them, and cast Lots upon my Vesture. As if it had been wrote after Joh. xix. 23, 24. It was merely accidental in the Soldiers; they would not tear his Coat, because it was woven, and without Seam; therefore they cast Lots for it: Thus sulfilling

this

this Scripture, without any Knowlege of theirs; for they were Roman Soldiers, and knew nothing of the Scripture: Again, it is faid, Pfal. xxii. 7, 8. All they that fee me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out their Lips, and shake their Heads, Saying, He trusted in God, that he would deliver him; let him deliver him if he will have bim. Compare this with, Matth. xxvii. 39. 41, 42, 43. And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their Heads, and saying ___ Come down from the Cross. Likewise also the chief Priests mocking him, with the Scribes and Elders, said-He trufted in God, let him deliver him now if he will have him; for he said, I am the Son of God. is faid again, Zech. xii. 10. They shall look upon me whom they have pierced. His very Price was foretold, and how the Money should be disposed of, Zech. xi. 13. Fulfilled, Matth. xxvii, 6, 7. And his riding into Jerusalem upon an As, Zech. ix. 9. which the learned Rabbi Saadia expounds of the Messiab. That he should suffer with Malefactors, Isai. liii. 12. That his Body should not lie so long in the Grave as to see Corruption, Pfal. xvi. 10.

Many other Circumstances are told, which cannot be applied to any but to Christ. I have set down these few, that you may take them into Consideration, when you think sit to give your Answer as to this Head of Prophecies: And you are to take care to find some other Fat, guarded with Prophecies, like this, or else you must confess that there is no other Fat that has such

Evidence as this.

17. But before I leave this Head, I must mention the *Prophecies* in our *Bible*, of Things yet to come to the End of the *World*; and of the new *Heavens* and new *Earth* that shall succeed.

DE. These can be no Proofs here, because we cannot

fee the fulfilling of them.

CHR. You may believe what is to come, by the fulfilling you have seen of what is past. But I bring this now to shew you, that there is no other Law, or History, in the World, that so much as pretends to this,

Ł

t

n

tie

fo

la

ar

ru

the

all

Ci

go

fo

wa

fell

as ,

Ru

Lor

Chi

the

the

or to know what is to come: This is peculiar to the Holy Bible, as being written from the Mouth of God.

You have feen how the Current of the Prophecies of the Old Testament did point at, and centre in, that great

Event, the Coming of the Meffiah.

When he was come, then he told us more plainly of what was to come after him, even to the Consummation of all Things: And by what we have seen exactly suffilled of all he told us, to this Time, we must

believe what remains yet to come.

of Jerusalem, and the Temple, Matth. xxiv. And that that Age should not pass, till it should be suffilled? And his very Expression was literally suffilled. That there should not be lest one Stone upon another in the Temple; for the very Foundations of it were ploughed up by Tur-

nus Rufus. See Scaliger's Canon. Isagog, p. 304.

When Ferusalem was first besieged, it was full of Chriftians: But the Siege was raised unaccountably, and for no Reason that History gives. In which time the Christians seeing those Signs come to pass, which Christ had foretold would precede its Destruction, and particularly laying hold of that Caution he gave, Then let them that are in Judea flee to the Mountains, and that in fuch Hafte, as that he that was in the Field was not to return (to Ferusalem) to fetch his Garment; or he on the House-top there, to fray to take his Goods with him; accordingly all the Christians left Jerusalem, and fled to Pella, a City in the Mountains: And as foon as they were all gone, the Romans returned and renewed the Siege. And fo it came to pass, that when Titus sacked the City, there was not one Christian found there, and the Destruction fell only upon the unbelieving Jews; the others escaped, as Lot out of Sodom, by believing the Prediction of that Ruin.

19. Another very remarkable Prediction of our bleffed Lord, in that same Chapter, was, of the many false Christs that should come after him; and he warned the Jews not to follow them, for that it would be to their Destruction. Behold (says he, ver. 25.) I have

told you before: But they would not believe him: And accordingly it came to pass. Josephus, in his Antiquities of the Jerus, l. xviii. c. 12. l. xx. c. 6. and de Bell. Jud. l. vii. c. 31. tells of abundance of these false Messals, who appeared before the Destruction of Jerusalem, and led the People into the Wilderness, where they were miserably destroyed; the very Thing of which our Saviour cautioned them, wer. 26. If they say unto you, behold, He (that is, Christ) is in the Desert, go not forth. And, de Bell. Jud. l. vii. c. 12. Josephus says, that the chief Cause of their Obstinacy, in that War with the Romans, was, their Expectation of a Messals to come and deliver them; which brought on their Ruin, and made them deaf to the Offers of Titus, who courted them to Peace.

So

ot

PI

 \boldsymbol{B}

fe. B

E

bu

Be

pu

on

sho

do

WO

phe

Pla

am

his

do

St.

Lan

tem

Ia

But

And fince the Destruction of Jerusalem, there have been so many false Messalem, that Johannes a Lent has wrote a History of them, printed Herbonee, 1697. which brings them down as far as the Year 1682,; and tells the lamentable Destruction of the Jews in following

them.

20. But the next Prophecy of our bleffed Lord, which I produce, is more remarkable than these; and of which you fee the fulfilling, in a great measure; viz. That his Gospel should prevail over all the World, and that the Gates of Hell should not prevail against it: And this told when he was low and despised, and had by welve poor Fishermen for his Followers: And that his Keligion should conquer, not by the Sword, like Mahomet's, but by patient Suffering, as Lambs among Wolves. And in this State the Church endured most terrible Persecutions, when all the Rage of Hell was let loofe against her, for the first three hundred Years, without any Help but from Heaven only; till, at last, by the Divine Providence, the great Emperor of Rome, and other mighty Kings and Princes, without any Force or Compulfion, did voluntarily and freely submit their Sceptres to Christ.

No Religion that ever was in the World was so begun, so propagated, and did so prevail: And hence we affuredly affuredly trust, that what remains will be fulfilled, of the Promise of Christ to his Church in the latter Days.

But I speak now only of this Prophecy so long beforehand, and when there was so little Appearance of its

coming to pass, so far as we have seen already.

Let me here remember one particular Passage, fore-told by Christ, concerning the Woman who anointed his Body to the Burying, That where-Mark xiv. soever this Gospel should be preached through-8, 9. out the whole World, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of, for a Memorial of her: And we see how it is spoken of to this Day.

DE. If this Book had been loft, we had not heard of

this Prophecy.

CHR. So you may fay of all the Bible, or of any other Book; but Providence has fulfilled this Prophecy by preferving the Book: And it is a Prophecy that this Book, at least this Fast of the Woman, should be preferved for ever; and it may be preferved, though that Book were lost.

12. DE. When Prophecies are fulfilled, and the Events come to pass, they are plain to every body; but why might they not have been as plain from the Beginning? And then there could have been no Dispute about them; as if it had been said, that such a one by Name, at such a Time, and in such a Place,

should do such things, &c.

CHR. Because God having given Man Free-Will, he does not force Men to do any wicked thing. And it would be in the Power of wicked Men to defeat a Prophecy against themselves, as to the Circumstance of Time, Place, or the Manner of doing the Thing. For Example: If the Jews had known that Christ had told his Apostles he was to be crucified, they would not have done it; they would have stoned him, as they did St. Stephen; for that was the Death appointed by the Law for Blasphemy: And they several times attempted to have stoned Christ for this, because he said, I am the Son of God, John vii. 59. x. 31, 32, 33. But Crucifixion was a Death by the Roman Law. Therefore

fore the Yews, to fulfil this Prophecy (but not knowing it), delivered Christ to the Romans to be put to Death: Yet he told them so much of it, that after he was crucified they might know it; as he said to them, Joh. viii. 28. When ye have lift up the Son of Man, then shall ye know that I am he; and Chap. x. 32, 33, And I, if I be lifted up from the Earth, will draw all Men unto me: This he said, fignifying what Death he should die. But they understood it not till they had done it: Then they knew what the lifting up meant. And Chap. xviii. 31, 32. When Pilate would have had them judge him according to their Law, which was Stoning, they were cautious at this Time only, and faid, It is not lawful for us to put any Man to Death; because they were then under the Government of the Romans. But the next Words shew the Design of Providence in it, That the Saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what Death he should die. They had no such Caution upon them, when they floned St. Stephen after this; nor the many times before, when they took up Stones to have floned the same Jesus.

tl

U

W

fi

ci

fu

m

W

is

D

W

di

fia

th

Po

br

110

ot

de

Then again, the piercing his Side with the Spear was no Part of the Roman Sentence of Execution, but happened, feemingly, by mere Accident; for the Sentence of the Law was to hang upon the Cross till they were dead: But that being the Day of Preparation for the Sabbath, which began that Evening, foon after Christ and the Thieves were failened to the Cross, before it could be supposed they were dead; therefore, That the Bodies might not remain upon the Cross on the Sabbath Day, the Jews besought Pilate that their Legs might be broken (which was no Part of the Sentence neither, but done), lest they should escape when taken down: Accordingly the Legs of the Thieves were broken, for they were yet alive; and the Reason why they broke not the Legs of Christ was, because they saw that he was dead already; but, to make fure, one of the Soldiers pierced his Side with a Spear, little knowing that they were then fulfilling Prophecies, as that a Bone of him should not be broken: And again, They shall look on him whom they pierced.

were casting Lots upon his Vesture: And the Chief Priests (if they had known it, or reslected upon it) would not have upbraided him in the very Words that were fore-told in the xxii. Pfalm, which I have before quoted: And they would have contrived the Money they gave to Judas to have been one Piece more, or less, than just thirty: They would not have come so punctually in the Way of that Prophecy, Zech. xi. 12, 13. They would not have bought any other Field with it, but especially that of the Potter; which Zechariah there likewise mentions.

And as the Enemies of Christ did not know they were fulfilling these Prophecies of him, so neither did his Disciples, at that time when they were so doing; as it is said, Joh. xii. 16. These Things understood not his Disciples at the first; but when Jesus was gloristed, then remembered they that these Things were written of him, and that they had done these Things unto him. This makes the

fulfilling these Prophecies yet more remarkable.

Where Providence sees that Prophecies will not be minded, they are more express and plain; as likewise where the Passions and Interests of Men will hurry them on towards fulfilling them: Thus Alexander the Great is described as plainly almost as if he had been named, Dan. viii. 20, 21, 22. And it is said, That this Prophecy, which was shewed him by the High Priest at Jerusalem, did encourage him in his Expedition against the Persians. But it is not so when a Man is to do foolish and avicked Things, and Things hurtful to himself; for if these were told plainly and literally, it would be in his Power to do otherwise; unless God should force his Will, and then he would not be a free Agent.

(22.) DE. I must have recourse to the Jews, in Answer to these Prophecies of the Messiah, which you have brought: For they, owning these Scriptures as Revelations given them by God, must have some Solution or other for them; or else give themselves up as self-con-

demned.

CHR. The Answers the Jews give will convince you the more, and render them indeed felf-condemned.

Before the Coming of Christ, the Jews understood these Texts, as we do, to be certainly meant of the Messiah, and of none other; but, since that time, they have forced themselves to put the most strained and contradictory Meanings upon them; for they agree not in their Expositions; and the one does manifestly destroy the other: Thus that Text I before quoted, Gen. xlix. 10. was understood, by the Chaldee and antient Jewish

Interpreters, to be meant of the Messiah.

Yet of their modern Rabbies, some say, that it was meant of Moses. But others reject that; First, Because it is plain that the Gathering of the Nations or Gentiles was not to Moses. Secondly, Because the Sceptre was not given to Judah till long after Moses. The first of it that appears was, Judg. xx. 18. when Judah was commanded by God to go up first, and lead the rest of the Tribes: And David was the first King of the Tribe of Judah. Thirdly, Because Moses did prophesy of a greater than himself to come, to whom the People should hearken, Deut. xviii. 15, 18, 19.

de

th

of

B

ar

ve

of

ctl

be

aff

dig

Shi

For these Reasons, other Rabbies say, it could not be meant of Moses; but they apply it to the Tabernacle at Shiloh. This was only for the sake of the Word Shiloh; for otherwise it bears no Resemblance either to the Gathering of the Gentiles, or the Sceptre of Judah. And though the House of God was first set up at Shiloh, yet it was removed from thence, and established at Jerusalem; which was the Place of which Moses spoke, that God would place his Name there, as

I shall shew you presently.

This Interpretation therefore being rejected, other Rabbies say, That this Prophecy must be meant of the Messiah; but that by the Word Sceptre is not to be understood a Sceptre of Rule and Government, but of Correction and Punishment, and that this should not depart from Judah till Shiloh came; but the Text explaining Sceptre by the Word Lawgiver, that the Sceptre should not depart from Judah, nor a Lawgiver from between

his Feet until Shilob came, overthrows this Interpretation, and shews the Sceptre here mentioned, to be meant of a Sceptre of Rule and Government. Again, Joshua gave them Rest from their Enemies round about: And the Land had Rest many Years under their Judges: And David delivered them out of the Hands of their Enemies: And under Salomon they were the richest and bappiest People upon Earth: And frequently after they were in good Condition, and at Ease: So that the Sceptre of Correction did often depart from them before Shilob came.

This is so evident, that others of them allow this Sceptre to be a Sceptre of Government; but they say the Meaning is, That the Sceptre shall not finally or for ever depart from Judah, because the Messiah will come and restore it to Judah again. But this is adding to the Text, and making a new Text of it, and quite different from the former; nay, directly opposite to it: For the Text speaks only of the Departing of the Sceptre, but nothing of the restoring it: And it cannot be restored till once it is departed: Therefore this Exposition, saying it shall depart, and the Text, saying it shall not depart, are directly contrary.

Lastly, There are others who throw aside all these Excuses, and say, That the Sceptre or Dominion is not yet departed from Judah; for that some Jew or other may have some Sort of Rule or Government in some Part or other of the World, tho' we know it not.

DE. As if the Jews (who hold the best Correspondence with one another of any People) could not tell this Place, if there were any such, where they were governed by their own Laws, and by Governors of their own Nation, though in Subjection to the Government of the Country where they lived!

These Salvoes of the Jews are contradictory to each other; they are poor Excuses, and shew their Cause to

be perfectly destitute.

But I have an Objection against this Prophecy, which affects both Jews and Christians, That the regal Sceptre did depart from the Tribe of Judah long before your Shiloh came.

CHR. First, This Prophecy does not call the Sceptre a regal Sceptre; and, therefore, denotes only Government

in the general.

Secondly, The whole Land and the Nation took their Name from Judah: It was called the Land of Judah, and the Nation took the Name of Jews, from Judab; as, before that, of Hebrews, from Heber their Progenitor, Gen. x. 25. And this Prophecy spoke of those Times when Judah should be the Father of his Country, and the whole Nation should be comprehended under the Name of Judah; and therefore Judah holds the Scephe where-ever a Jew governs. Besides, the Words Sceptre and Throne are used in relation to inferior Governors, to tributary Kings, and Kings in Captivity. Thus it is faid that thirty-feven Years after the Captivity of Judah, the King of Babylon set the Throne of Teboijachin, King of Judah, above the Thrones of the Kings that were with him in Babylon, 2 Kin. xxv. 27, 28. This was more than half the Time of the Captivity; and this was continued to Jehoijachin all the Days of his Life (ver. 29, 30.) which might last till the End, or near the End, of the Captivity. But, befides the King, the Jews had Governors of their own Nation allowed them, who were their Archontes, or Rulers; and they enjoyed their own Laws, though in Subjection to the King of Babylon. The Elders of Judah (which was a Name of Government) are mentioned in the Captivity, Ezek. viii, 1. And the Chief of the Fathers of Judah, and the Priests and the Levites, Exra i. 5.: And after the Captivity they had a Tirsbatha or Governor of their own Nation, Ezra ii. 63. Neb. viii. 9. And the Throne of the Governor is named, Neb. iii. 7. So that here was still the Throne and Sceptre of Judah.

And from the Time of the Maccabes to their Conquest by the Romans, the supreme Authority was in their High Priests; as it was afterwards, but in Subjection to the Romans; and they enjoyed their own Laws. Pilate said unto them, Take ye bim, and judge bim according to your Law, Joh. xviii 31.: And though they answered, It is not lawful far us to put any Man to Death, the Reason is given in the next Verse, That the Saying of

Jesus

Tefus might be fulfilled which be spake, signifying what Death he should die: For Crucifixion was a Roman Death; but Stoning, by the Law of Moses, was the Death for Blasphemy, of which they accused him. And they afterwards floned St. Stephen, for the same (alleged) Crime, according to their own Law. Their High Priefts and Council had full Liberty to meet when they pleased, and to act according to their Law. And Christ himfelf owns, they fat in Moses's Seat, Matt. xxiii. 2. The High Priest sat to judge St. Paul, who applied to him that Text, Exod. xxii. 28. Thou shalt not revile the Gods, nor curse the Ruler of thy People, or speak Evil of him, as the Apostle renders it, Ads xxiii. 5 .: So that here the Government was still in the Jews, though in Subjection to the Romans: And thus it continued till the Destruction of Ferusalem, and the Temple, by the Romans. But, fince that time, they are dispersed in all Countries, and have no Governor or Ruler of their own The Sceptre is intirely departed from them.

DE. It is impossible but the Jews must see the Difference of their State before the Destruction of Jerufalem, and since; and of their Condition as to Government in their several Captivities, and now in their Dispersion. In the former, they had still a Face of Government lest among themselves; but now, none at all. And their Excuses, which you have mentioned, render

them indeed felf-condemned.

What do they say to that Text you have quoted, fer. xxxiii. 17, &c. That David should never want a Son to sit upon his Throne, &c. You Christians apply it to Christ, who was called the Son of David: But

to whom do the Jews apply it?

CHR. Some of them fay, That David will be raised from the Dead, and made immortal, to fulfil this Prophecy. Others fay, That after the Messiah, who is to be of the Seed of David, he shall thenceforward no more want a Son, &c.

DE. Both these Interpretations are in flat Contradiction to the Text. The Text says, shall never want. These say, shall want for a long Time; they must confels now for near eighteen hundred Years together; and how much longer they cannot tell. They have had none to fit in Moses's Seat, or on the Throne of David, tho' in Subjection to their Enemies, as they had in the worst of their Captivities; but have not now in their Dispersion.

But is there any Difference betwixt what you call the Cathedra or Seat of Moses, and the Throne of David?

CHR. None as to Government: For Moses was King in Jesburun, Deut. xxxiii. 5. But David was the first King of the Tribe of Judah; which was to be the Name of the whole Nation. And Christ was called the King of the Jews: It was the Title set upon his Cross: But after him none ever had that Title to this Day.

DE. This is not to be answered by the Jews. But pray what Person is it, do they say, was meant in the

liii. of Isaiah, which you have quoted?

CHR. They will not have it to be any Person at all. For they can find none, except our Christ, to whom these Prophecies can any way be applied. Therefore, they say, it must be meant of the Nation of the Jews; whose Sufferings, &c. are there described in the Name of a Person, by which the People are to be understood.

DE. But the People and the Person, there described as suffering, &c. are plainly contradistinguished. It is said, ver. 8. For the Transgression of my People was He stricken. And ver. 3, 4, &c. We (the People) esteemed him not. All We (the People) like Sheep have gone astray—And the Lord hath laid on Him the Iniquity of Us all; that is, of the People, who are here called Wicked: But he is called, My righteous Servant, who did no Violence, neither was any Deceit in his Mouth. Therefore this People and the Person here spoke of could not be the same: They are opposed to each other: The one called righteous, the other wicked: The one to die for the other, and to justify the other. By his Knowlege shall my righteous Servant justify many, &c.

CHR. The Jews, before Christ came, understood this Prophecy of the Messiah; as indeed it can be applied to none other. But the Jews since Christ, to avoid the Force of this, and other Prophecies which speak of the

Sufferings

tl

2

bi

th

N.

ar

A

Sc

bu

10

ca

Sufferings and Death of the Messiah, have invented two Messiahs; one Ben-Joseph, of the Tribe of Ephraim, who is to be the suffering Messiah; the other Ben-David, of the Tribe of Judah, who is to triumph gloriously; and shall raise from the Dead all the Israelites, and among them the first Messiah, Ben-Joseph.

DE. Does the Scripture speak of two Messiabs, and

the one raising the other?

CHR. No, not a Word; but only of the Messah; which shews it spoke only of one. But it mentions the twofold State of this Messah; the first suffering, the second triumphing: Whence the modern Jours have framed to themselves these two Messahs.

DE. This is shameful! and plainly to avoid the

Prophecies against them.

CHR. This of Isaiab is fully explained. Den. ixi 24, &c. where it is said, that the Messiah the Prince should be cut off, but not for himself, but for the Transgressions of the People, to make an End of Sins, and to make Reconciliation for Iniquity. And that this was to be within four hundred and ninety Years after the Building of the second Temple, which I have mentioned before.

DE. I cannot imagine how the Jerus get clear of this. CHR. They cannot. But, in Spite to it, they feek now to undervalue the whole Book of Daniel: though they dare not totally reject it, because it was received by their Forefathers who preceded Christ. But, about a hundred Years after Christ, they made a new Distribution of the Books of the Old Testament, different from their Fathers, and took the Book of Daniel out of the Middle of the Prophets, where it was placed before, and put it last of all. But more than this; to lessen the Credit of this Book, they adventured to shake the Authority of their whole Scriptures: For they took upon them to make a Diffinction of the Books of the Scripture, and made them not all inspired or canonical; but some of them they called 'Ay soyeasa, that is, hely or pigus Books, though in a lower Class than those called inspired or canonical Scriptures: And they put the Book of Daniel into the inferior Class. But in that

Book Daniel speaks of himself as having received these Prophecies immediately from an Angel of God. Wherein if he told us the Truth, it must be put in the highest Class of canonical Scripture: But, if he told us false, then this Book is quite through all a Lie, and blasphemous too, in fathering it all upon God! So that the Distinction of our modern Jews confounds themselves. And, since they allow this Book of Daniel a Place among the Arioream, or hely Writings, they cannot deny it to be truly canonical, as all their Fathers owned it before the Coming of Christ. And, if they throw off Daniel, they must discard Ezekiel too: For he gives the highest Attestation to Daniel that can be given to mortal Man; he makes him one of the three most righteous Men to be found in Ezek. xiv. 14,

three most righteous Men to be found in Ezek. xiv. 14, all Ages; and the very Standard of Wif- 20, xxviii. 3.

dom to the World.

DE. What do they say to Hag. ii. 7, 9. where it is faid, that Christ was to come into the second Temple? CHR. Some of them say, That this must be meant

of a Temple yet to be built.

DE. This is denying the Prophecy: For it is faid, ver. 7, I will fill This House with Glory, &c. And, ver. 9. The Glory of This latter House—And in This Place will I give Peace, &c. But I am not to defend the Cause of the Jews: It seems to me very desperate: I own you Christians have the Advantage of them in this.

CHR. And I hope it will have fo much effect with you, as to make you confider feriously of the Weight of this Argument of Prophecy we have discoursed.

DE. Let us at present leave this Head of Prophecy. Have you any further Evidence to produce for your

Christ ?

(VII.) CHR. I have one more, which is yet more peculiar to him than even that of Prophecy. For whatever weak Pretence may be made of some Prophecies among the Heathen, as to some particular Events, of little Consequence to the World, yet they never offered at that Sort of Evidence I am next to produce: Which

a

fe

11

is, not only Prophecies of the Fad, and that from the Beginning of the World, but also Types, Resemblances, and Exhibitions of the Fad, in outward sensible Institutions, ordained as Law from the Beginning, and to continue till the Fad they prefigured should come to pass.

(1.) Such were the Sacrifices instituted by God immediately upon the Fall (and upon his Promise of the Life-giving Seed, Gen. iii, 15.), as Types of that great and only propitiatory Sacrifice for Sin which was, to come, whose Blood they saw continually shed (in Type)

in their daily Sacrifices.

h

These were continued in the Heathen Posterities of Adam, by immemorial Tradition from the Beginning. Though they had forgot the Beginning of them, as they had of the World, or of Mankind, yet they retained so much of the Reason of them, as that they had universally the Notion of a vicarious Atonement, and that our Sins were to be purged by the Blood of others fuffering in our Stead: As likewife, That the Blood of Bulls and Goats could not take away Sin, but that a more noble Blood was necessary. Hence they came to human Sacrifices; and, at last, to facrifice the Greatest, most Noble, and most Virtuous: And such offered themselves to be sacrificed, for the Safety of the People; as Codrus, King of the Athenians, who facrificed himself on this Account: The like did Curtius for the Romans, as supposing himself the bravest and most valuable of them all. So the Decii, the Fabii, &c. Agamemnon facrificed his Daughter Iphigenia for the Greek Army: And the King of Moab facrificed his eldest Son that should have reigned in his Stead, 2 Kings iii. 27. Thus the facrificing (not their Servants or Slaves, but) their Children to Moloch, is frequently mentioned of the Jews; which they did in Imitation of the Heathen, as it is said, Pfal. cvi. 35, 36, 37, 38. They were mingled among the Heathen, and learned their Works; and they served their Idols-Yea, they sacrificed their Sons and their Daughters unto the Idols of Canaan, &c. Pursuant to which Notion, the Prophet introduceth them arguing thus, Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall I come before him with burnt Offerings, with Calves of a Year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of Rams, or with ten thousands of Rivers of Oil? Shall I give my First-born for my Transgression, the Fruit of my Body for the Sin of my Soul? Micha vi. 6, 7. They were plainly searching after a complete and adequate Satisfastion for Sin: And they thought it necessary.

DE. No doubt they thought fo. But that did not

make it necessary.

CHR. The Doctrine of Satisfaction is a Subject by itself, which I have treated elsewhere, in my Answer to the Examination of my last Dialogue against the Socinians. But I am not come so far with you yet: I am now only speaking of Sacrifices, as Types of the Sacri-

fice of Christ.

(2.) And besides Sacrifices in general, there were afterwards some particular Sacrifices appointed, more nearly expressive of our Redemption by Christ: As the Pallover, which was inflituted in Memory of the Redemption of the Children of Ifrael (that is, the Church) out of Agypt (the House of Bondage of this World, where we are in Servitude to Sin and Misery) in the Night when God flew all the first-born of the Agyptians: But the Destroyer was to pass over those Houses where he saw the Blood of the paschal Lamb upon the Door-toffs; and it was to be eaten with unleavened Bread, expressing the Sincerity of the Heart, without any Mixture or Taint of Wickedness: And thus it is applied, 1 Car. v. 7, 8. Purge out therefare the ald Leaven, that ye may be a new Lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ our Passower is sacrificed for us. Therefore let us keep the Feast, not with old Leaven, neither with the Leaven of Malice and Wickedness, but with the unleavened Bread of Sincerity and Truth.

(3.) There was a double Exhibition of Christ on the great Day of Expiation, which was but once a Year: On which Day only the High Priest entered into the Haly of Holies (which represented Heaven, Exod. xxv. 40, Wisd. ix. 8. Heb. ix. 24.) with the Blood

of
Can
was
out
our
from
Hel
who
Price

fore
bere
I
our
mad
Lev
upon
the

Bioc

into into it their let g

greff

braze the is So i old s up the the (

For Head to 36

lieve

of the Sacrifice, whose Body was burnt without the Camp; to shew God's Detestation of Sin; and that it was to be removed far from us; and that we must go out of the Camp, that is out of this World, bearing our Reproach for Sin, before we can be quite freed from it. See how exactly this was fulfilled in Christ, Heb. xiii. 11, 12, 13, 14. For the Bodies of those Beasts whose Blood is brought into the Sanctuary by the High Priest for Sin, are burnt without the Camp. Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the People with his own Blood, suffered without the Gate. Let us go forth therefore unto him without the Camp, bearing his Reproach; for here we have no continuing City, but we seek one to come.

The other lively Representation of Christ's bearing our Sins, and taking them away from us, which was made on the same Day of Expiation, was the Scape Goat, Lev. xvi. 21, 22. And Aaron shall lay both his Hands upon the Head of the live Goat, and confess over him all the Iniquities of the Children of Israel, and all their Transgressions in all their Sins, putting them upon the Head of the Goat, and shall send him away by the Hand of a sit Man into the Wilderness. And the Goat shall bear upon him all their Iniquities, into a Land not inhabited: And he shall let go the Goat in the Wilderness. This is so plain that

it needs no Application.

(4.) Another express Representation of Christ was the brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, by looking upon which the People were cured of the Stings of the serpents. So in looking upon Christ by Faith, the Sting of the old Serpent, the Devil, is taken away. And the listing up the Serpent did represent Christ's being listed up upon the Cross. Christ himself makes the Allusion, Joh. iii. 14. As Moses listed up the Serpent in the Wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be listed up; that who sever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal Life.

(5.) He was likewise represented by the Manna. For he was the true Bread that came down from Heaven to nourish us unto eternal Life, Joh. vi. 31

to 36.

(6.) As also by the Rock, whence the Waters flowed out to give them Drink in the Wilderness: And that

Rock was Christ, 1 Cor. x. 4.

(7.) And he was not only their Meat and Drink, but he was also their constant Guide, and led them in a Pillar of Fire by Night, and of a Cloud by Day. And the Cloud of Glory in the Temple, in which God appeared, was by the Jews understood as a Type of the Messiah, who is the true Shechina, or Habitation of God.

(8.) The Sabbath is called a Shadow of Christ, Col. ii. 17. It was a Figure of that eternal Rest procured to us by Christ: Therefore it is called a Sign of the perpetual Govenant, Exod. xxxi. 16, 17. Ezek. xx.

J

I

fl

te

·C

D

a

la

an

Pi

D

Wa

ha

on

Iv

we

fice

you

and

Fer

to

fulf

Tru

Ma

ftruct

12.

(9.) And such a Sign was the Temple at Jerusalem: At which Place, and none other, the Sacrifices of the Jews were to be offered, Deut. xii. 11, 13, 14. Because Christ was to be sacrificed there; and, as a Token of it, those Sacrifices, which were Types of him, were

to be offered only there.

And so great Stress was laid upon this, that no Sin of the Jews is oftener remembered than their Breach of this Command. It was a Blot set upon their several Reformations, otherwise good and commendable in the Sight of God, that the high Places (where they used to sacrifice) were not taken away. This is marked as the great Defect in the Reformation of Asa, 1 Kin. xv. 14. of Jehoshaphat, 1 Kin. xxii. 43. of Jehosh, 2 Kin. xii. 3. of Amaziah, 2 Kin. xv. 4. of Jotham, ver. 35. But they were taken away by Hezekiah, 2 Kin. xviii. 4. and the People instructed to sacrifice and burn Incense at Jerusalem only, 2 Chr. xxxii. 12. Isa. xxxvi. 7.

There was likewise a further Design of Providence in limiting their Sacrifices to Jerusalem; which was, That after the great propitiatory Sacrifice of Christ had been once offered there, God was to remove the Jerus from Jerusalem, that they might have no Sacrifice at all (as, for that Reason, they have not had, in any Part of the World, near these eighteen hundred Years past); to in-

Aruct them, That (as the Apostle speaks to them, Heb. x. 26.), there remaineth no more (or other) Sacrifice for Sin. And, since by the Law their Sins were to be purged by Sacrifice, they have now no way to purge their Sins: And, till they return to that, they must have no Sacrifice at all, but die in their Sins. As Jesus said unto them, I go my Way, and ye shall die in your Sins.—
For if you believe not that I am be, ye shall die in your Sins, Joh. viii. 21, 24.

And Daniel prophesied expressly, That, soon after the Death of the Messiah, the City of Jerusalem, and the Sanctuary, should be destroyed; and that the Sacrifice should cease, even until the Consummation, and that determined, shall be poured upon the Desolate, Dan. xi.

26, 27.

And this Defolation of theirs, and what was determined upon them, was told them likewise by Hosea, Chap. iii. 4. For the Children of Israel shall abide many Days without a King, and without a Prince, and without a Sacrifice. But he says, in the next Verse, That in the latter Days they shall return and seek the Lord their God, and David their King; that is, the Son of David their Prince and Messiah; as he is called Messiah the Prince, Dan. ix. 25.

Thus as Salvation was of the Jews, because Christ was to come of them, so this Salvation was only to be had at Jerusalem, where he was to suffer, and by which

only Salvation was to be had.

(10.) DE. This Argument is to the Jews. And if I were a Jew it would move me; because they never were so long before without King, Temple, or Sacri-

fice.

n

n

s,

e

CHR. But the Prophecies of it, and these fulfilled as you have seen, and Christ being so plainly pointed at, and the Place of his Passion, by limiting the Sacrifices to ferusalem only, and by that causing the legal Sacrifices to cease throughout the World, to shew that they were fulfilled; all this is a strong Evidence to you of the Truth of these Things, and of our Jesus being the Mession, or Christ, who was prophesied of.

Dr.

Dr. I cannot deny but there is fomething remarkable in this, which I will take Time to confider. But I do not see how the Jews can stand out against this: Because this Mark, given by Daniel of the Messiah, that soon after his Death the Sacrifice should cease, cannot agree to any After-Messiah, who should now come so many Ages after the Sacrifice has ceased.

CHR. Since we have fallen into the Subject of the Jews, I will give you another Prophecy, which cannot be fulfilled in any After-Messiah whom the Jews expect: And it will be also a Confirmation to you of the Truth

of the Prophecies of the Holy Scriptures.

Thus God speaks, Jer. xxxiii. 20, 21, 22. Thus saith the Lord, if you can break my Covenant of the Day, and my Covenant of the Night, and that there should not be Day and Night in their Season: Then may also my Covenant be broken with David my Servant, that he should not have a Son to reign upon his Throne; and with the Levites, the Priests, my Ministers. As the Host of Heaven cannot be numbered, neither the Sand of the Sea measured: So will I multiply the Seed of David my Servant, and the Levites that minister unto me.

n

G

11

th

m

fe

tr

fer

En

blo

fee

Ch

mi

Fee

ren

the

the

Poi

xlv

Now let the Jews tell in which Son of David this is fulfilled, except only in our Christ: And how this is made good to the Priests and Lewites, otherwise than as Isaiah prophesied, Chap. lxvi. 21. And I will also take of them (the Gentiles) for Priests and for Lewites, saith the Lord. And as it is thus applied, 1 Pet. ii. 5, 9. and Rev. i. 6. And this evangelical Priesthood is multiplied as the Stars of Heaven (which they are frequently called), not like the Tribe of Levi, which could

not afford Priefts to all the Earth.

And as I said before of Jerusalem, and the Sacrifices there, that they are ceased, to shew they are fulfilled; so here, after this Son of David was come, and his other Sons ceased; and the very Genealogy of their Tribes, and so of Judab, is lost, as also of the Tribe of Levi; so that the Jews can never tell, if any After-Messiah should appear, whether he were of the Tribe of Judab; far less, whether he were of the Lineage of David; nor

nor can they shew the Genealogy of any they call Le-

vites now among them,

This is occasioned by their being dispersed among all Nations, and yet preserved a distinct People from all the Earth; though without any Country of their own, or King, or Priest, or Temple, or Sacrifice. And they are thus preserved by the Providence of God, (so as never any Nation was since the Foundation of the World) to shew the fulfilling of the Prophecies concerning them, and the Judgments pronounced against them, for their crucifying their Messiah; and that their Conversion may be more apparent to the World, and their being gathered out of all Nations, and restored to Jerusalem (as is promised them) when they shall come to acknowlege their Messiah.

And God not permitting them to have any King or Governor upon Earth, ever fince their last Dispersion by the Romans (less they might say, That the Sceptre was not departed from Judah), is to convince them (when God shall take the Veil off their Heart) that no other Messiah, who can come hereafter, can answer this Prophecy of Jeremiah, or that of Jacob, that the Sceptre

should not depart from Judah till Shiloh came.

(11.) And it is wonderful to confider how expresty their present State is prophesied of, that it could not be more literal, if it were to be worded now by us who fee it. As, that they should be feattered into all Countries, fifted as with a Sieve among all Nations, yet preferved a People; and that God would make an utter End of those Nations who had oppressed them, and blot out their Names from under Heaven (as we have feen it fulfilled upon the great Empires of the Affyrians, Chaldeans, and Romans, who, one after the other, had miserably wasted the Jews); but that the Name of the Fews (the fewest and the poorest of all Nations) should remain for ever, and they a People distinct from all the Nations in the World, though feattered among them all. Read the Prophecies express upon this Point, Jer. xxx. 11. xxxi. 36, 37. xxxiii. 24, 25, 26. xlvi. 28. Ifai. xxvii. 7. xxix. 7, 8. liv. 9, 10. lxv. 8. Ez.k. Exek. vi. 8. xi. 16, 17. xii. 15, 16. Amos ix. 8, 9. Zech. x. 9. And it was foretold them long before, that thus it would be, Lev. xxvi. 44. and this in the latter Days, Deut. iv. 27. 30, 31. Thus Moses told them of it so long before; as the After-Prophets frequently. And you see all these Prophecies literally suffilled and sulfilling. The like cannot be said of any other Nation that ever was upon the Earth! So destroyed, and so preserved! And for so long a Time! Having worn out all the great Empires of the World, and still surviving them, to sulfil what was surther prophesied of them to the End of the World!

DE. I cannot say but there is something very surprizing in this. I never thought of it before. It is a living Prophecy, which we see fulfilled, and still fulfilling at this Day, before our Eyes. For we are sure these Prophecies were not coined Yesterday: And they are as express and particular, as if they were to be wrote now,

after the Events are so far come to pass.

(12.) Chr. As the Door was kept open to Christ before he came, by the many and flagrant Prophecies of him, and by the Types representing him, so was the Door for ever shut after him, by those Prophecies being all fulfilled and completed in him, and applicable to none who should come after him, and by all the Types ceasing, the Shadows vanishing, when the Substance was come. No Messiah can now come, before the Sceptre depart from Judah, and the Sacrifice from Jerusalem; before the Sons of David (all except Christ) shall cease to sit upon his Throne. None can come now, within four bundred and ninety Years of the Building of the second Temple; nor come into that very Temple, as I have before shewed was expresly prophesied by Daniel and Haggai.

DE. I know not what the Jews can fay, who own

thefe Prophecies.

CHR. They fay, That the Coming of the Meffiah, at the time spoken of in the Prophets, has been delay'd because of their Sins.

DE.

tl

d

gı

be

So

M

ſh

to

be

Pr fh

22 Pr

cel

kne fan

ii.

Ds. Then it may be delay'd for ever, unless they can tell us when they will grow better. But however these Prophecies have failed, which spoke of the Time of the Messah's Coming: And they can never be a Proof hereafter; because the Time is past. So that, according to this, they were made for no Purpose, unless to shew that they were false; that is, no Prophecies at all!

But were these Prophecies upon Condition? Or was it faid, that the Coming of the Messah should be delay'd,

if the Fews were finful?

CHR. No. So far from it, that it was expressly prophesied, that the Coming of the Messiah should be in the most sinsul State of the Jews, and to purge their Sins, Dan. ix. 24. Zech. xiii. 1. And the antient Tradition of the Jews was pursuant to this, That, at the Coming of the Messiah, the Temple should be a Den of Thieves. Rabbi Juda in Masoreta. And a Time of great Corruption. Talmud. tit. de Synedrio and de Ponderibus, &c.

But more than this, the very Case is put of their being most finful; and it is expressly said, that this should not hinder the fulfilling of the Prophecies concerning the Coming of the Messah, spoken of as the Son of David, 2 Sam. vii. 14, 15, 16. Psal. lxxxix. 30.

33, to 37.

But it was prophessed that they should not know their Messiah, and should reject him when he came; that he should be a Stone of Stumbling, and a Rock of Offence to them, Isai. viii. 14, 15.; and that their Eyes should be closed, that they should not understand their own Prophets, chap. xxix. 9, 10, 11. That their Builders should reject the Head Stone of the Corner, Psal. cxviii. 22. And the like in several other Places of their own Prophets. And thus they mistook the Prophecy concerning the Coming of Elias, whom, it is said, they know not, but did to bim what they listed; and so the same of Christ, Matth. xvii. 12. And it is said, I Cor. ii. 8. That, had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory.

DE.

Dr. This indeed folves the Prophecies, both those of the Coming of the Messah, and of the Jews not knowing him, and therefore rejecting him: And likewise obviates this Excuse of theirs: for if they were very sinful at that Time, it was a greater Punishment of their Sin not to know, and to reject their Messah, than his

not Coming at that Time would have been.

CHR. The great Sin mentioned, for which they were punished by several Captivities, was their Idolatry; the last and longest of which Captivities was that of seventy Years in Babylon. Since which time they have forfaken their Idolatry, and have never been Nationally guilty of it fince, but always had it in the utmost Abhorrence. But fince their rejecting their Messiah, they have been now near eighteen bundred Years, not in a Captivity where they might be all together, and enjoying their own Law, Government, and Worship, in some Manner; but dispersed over all the World, without Country of their own, or King, or Prieft, or Temple, or Sacrifice, or any Prophet to comfort them, or give them Hopes of a Restoration. And all this come upon them, not for their old Sin of Idolatry, but from that Curse they imprecated upon themselves, when they crucified their Miffiah, faying, His Blood be on us, and our Children: Which cleaves unto them from that Day to this, and is visible to all the World, but to themselves! And what other Sin can they think greater than Idolatry, for which they have been punished so much more terribly than for all their Idolatries? What other Sin can this be, but their crucifying their Meffiah? And here they may see their finful State, which they allege as an Excuse for their Meffiah's not coming at the Time foretold by the Prophets, rendered tenfold more sinful, by their rejecting him when he came.

DE. This is a full Anfacer, and convincing, as to the

Fews. But have you any more to fay to me?

(13.) CHR. I have one thing more to offer, which may come under this Head of Types, and that is, Perfons who represented Christ in several Particulars, and so might be called personal Types.

And

1

al

hi

ne

11

ou fer And I will not apply these out of my own Head, but as they are applied in the New Testament; which having all the Marks of the Old Testament, and stronger Evidence than these, in those Marks we are now upon,

their Authority is indifputable.

(1.) I begin with Adam, who gave us Life, and Death too: And Christ came, by his Death, to restore us to Life again, even Life Eternal. Hence Christ is called the second Adam, and Adam is called the Figure of Christ. The Parallel betwixt them is insisted on, Rom. v. 12. to the End, and I Cor. xv. 45, to 50. Ewe received her Life from Adam, as the Church from Christ. She was taken out of the Side of Adam, when he was in a dead Sleep; and after Christ was dead, the Sacraments of Water and Blood slowed out of his Side; that is, Baptism, whereby we are born into Christ; and the Sacrament of his Blood, whereby we are nourished into eternal Life.

(2.) Enoch was carried up bodily into Heaven; as Elijah: One under the Patriarchal, the other under the legal Dispensation. In both, the Ascension of Christ

was prefigured.

(3.) Noah, a Preacher of Righteoufness to the old World, and Father of the new; who faved the Church by Water. The like Figure whereunto, even Baptism, doth also now save us, 1 Pet. iii. 20, 21.

(4.) Melchisedeck, that is, King of Righteousness, and King of Peace, and Priest of the most high God; who was made like unto the Son of God, a Priest continually,

Heb. vii. 1, 2, 3.

(5.) Abraham, the Friend of God, and Father of the Faithful, the Heir of the World, Rom. iv. 13. In whom all the Nations of the Earth are bleffed, Gen. xviii. 18.

(6.) Isaac, the Heir of this Promise, was born after his Father and Mother were both past the Age of Generation in the Course of Nature, Gen. xvii. 17. xviii. 11. Rom. iv. 19. Heb. xi. 11, t2. The nearest Type that could be to the Generation of Christ wholly without a Man. And his Sacrifice had a very near Resemblance to the Sacrifice and Death of Christ, who lay three

fi

to

tu

01

af

Su

m

to

N

fu

BI

bu

Fa

En

his

De

gin Typ

of .

car

fior

An

of

nan

Stre

his

Ghr

three Days in the Grave; and Isaar was three Days a dead Man (as we say in Law) under the Sentence of Death, Gen. xxii. 4. whence Abraham received him in a Figure, Heb. xi. 19. that is, of the Resurrection of Christ. And Abraham was commanded to go three Days Journey, to facrifice Haac upon the same Mountain (according to the Antients) where Christ was crucified, and where Adam was buried. Again, the common Epithet of Christ, i. e. The only begotten of the Father, and his beloved Son, were both given to Isaac, Gen. xii. 2. Heb. xi. 17. For he was the only Son that was begotten in that miraculous Manner, after both his Parents were decayed by Nature. And he was the only Son of the Promise; which was not made to the Seed of Abraham in general, but in Isaac shall thy Seed be called, Gen. xxi. 12. He faith not, and to Seeds, as of many, but as of one. And to thy Seed; which is Christ, Gal. iii. 16.

And as Isaac, which fignifies rejoicing, or laughing for Joy, was thus the only begatten of his Parents, so Abram fignifies the glorious Father; and Abraham (into which his Name was changed on the Promise of Isaac, Gen. xvii. 5. 16.) fignifies the Father of a Multitude, to express the Coming in of the Gentiles to Christ, and the Increase of the Gospel; whence it is there said to Abraham, a Father of many Nations have I made thee. And in thy Seed all the Nations of the Earth shall be blessed.

Isaac, who was born by Promise of a Free-Woman, represented the Christian Church; in Opposition to Ishmael, who was born after the Flesh, of a Bond-Maid, and signified the Jewish Church under the Law. See this

Allegory carried on, Gal. iv. 21. to the End.

(7.) Facob, his Vision of the Ladder (Gen. xxviii. 12.) shews the Intercourse which was opened by Christ betwixt Heaven and Earth, by his making Peace. And to this he alludes, when he says, Hereaster you shall see Heaven open, and the Angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man, John i. 51.

And Jacob's Wreftling with the Angel (Gen. xxxii. 24, &c. Hof. xii. 4.) and, as it were, prevailing over him by Force to bless him, shews the strong and powerful Intercession of Christ: Whereby (as he words it, Matth. xi. 12.) Heaven suffereth Violence, and the violent take it by Force. Whence the Name of Jacob was then turned to Ifrael; that is, one who prevails upon God, or has Power over him; God representing himself here as overcome by us. And the Name of Ifrael was ever after given to the Church; but much more fo when Christ came, as he said, Matth. xi. 12. From the Days of John the Baptist until now, the Kingdom of Heaven Suffereth Violence, &c.; that is, from the first Promulgation of Christ being come, thenceforward the Gentiles began to press into the Gospel, and, as by Force, to take it from the Jews. This was fignified in the Name Jacob, that is, a Supplanter; for the Gentiles here supplanted their elder Brother the Jews, and stole the Bleffing and Heirsbip from them.

(8.) Joseph was fold by his Brethren out of Envy; but it proved the Preservation of them and all their Families. And Christ was fold by his Brethren out of Envy, Mark xv. 10. which proved the Means of their Redemption. And Christ, as Joseph, became Lord over

his Bretbren.

(9.) Moses calls Christ a Prophet like unto himself, Deut. xviii. 18. He represented Christ, the great Law-giver. And his delivering Israel out of Egypt was a Type of Christ's delivering his Church from the Bondage of Sin and Hell.

(10.) Joshua, called also Jesus, Heb. iv. 8. overcame all the Enemies of Israel, and gave them Possession of the Holy Land, which was a Type of Heaven. And Christ appeared to Joshua, as Captain of the Host of the Lord, Jos. v. 14. So that Joshua was his Lieutenant representing him.

(11.) Sampson, who, by his single Valour and his own Strength, overcame the Philistines, and slew more at his Death than in all his Life, was a Representation of Christ, who trod the Wine-press alone, and of the People there

there was none with him; but his own Arm brought him Salvation, Isai lxiii. 3. 5. But his Death completed his Victory; whereby he overcame all the Rower of the Enemy, and having spoiled Principalities and Powers, he made a Shew of them openly, triumphing over them in his

th

fa

fts

th

of

7

th

W

in

VE

W

14

tir

of

fta

in

en

BI

m

Hi

his

T

pr

of

sho

Cross, Col. ii. 15.

(12.) David, whose Son Christ is called, speaks frequently of him in his own Person, and in Events which cannot be applied to David, as Psal. xvi. 10. Thou wilt not leave my Soul in Hell, nor suffer thine Holy One to see Corruption. For David has seen Corruption. Christ is said to sit upon the Throne of David, Isai. ix. 7. And Christ is called by the Name of David, Hos. iii. 5. and frequently in the Prophets.

David from a Shepherd became a King and a Prophet; denoting the threefold Office of Christ, Pastoral, Regal,

and Prophetical.

(13.) Solomon, the wifest of Men; his peaceable and magnificent Reign represented the triumphal State of Christ's Kingdom, which is described, Psal. Ixxii. (inscribed for Solomon, there called the King's Son) but far exceeding the Glory of his Reign, or what can possibly be applied to him, as wer. 5. 8. 11. 17. But his Reign came the nearest of any to that universal and glorious Reign there described; particularly in his being chosen to build the Temple, because he was a Man of Peace, and had shed no Blood, like David his Father, who conquered the Enemies of Ifrael; but Solomon built the Church, in full Peace; and as it is particularly fet down, 1 Kings vi. 7. And no doubt he was ordered by God fo to do, That the House, when it was in building, was built of Stone made ready before it was brought thither: So that there was neither Hammer nor Ax, nor any Tool of Iron heard in the House, while it was in building. Which did denote that the Church of Christ was to be built not only in Peace, but without Noise or Confusion; as Isaiah prophesied of him, chap. xlii. 2. He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause bis Voice to be heard in the Street: a bruised Reed shall be not break, &c. He was not to conquer with the Sword, as the Ifraelites subdued Canaan;

Cannan; but to overcome by Meekness, and doing Good to his Enemies, and patiently suffering all Injuries from them. And so he taught his Followers, as St. Paul says, 2 Tim. ii. 24. The Servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all Men—In Meekness instructing

those that oppose themselves, &c.

And I cannot think but there was some Imitation of this peaceable Temple of Solomon in the Temple of Janus among the Romans; for that was never to be shut but in time of Peace, which happened rarely among them; but three Times in all their History. The last was in the Reign of Augustus, in which time Christ came into the World, when there was a prosound and universal Peace. And so it became the Prince of Peace, whose Birth was thus proclaimed by the Angels, Luke ii. 14. Glory to God on High, and on Earth Peace, Goodwill towards Men. But to go on.

(14.) Jonah's being three Days and Nights in the Belly of the Whale, was a Sign of Christ's being so long in the Heart of the Earth. Christ himself makes the

Allusion, Matth. xii. 40.

(15.) But as there were several Persons, at several times, representing and presiguring several Particulars of the Life and Death of Christ; so there was one standing and continual Representation of him appointed in the Person of the High Priest under the Law; who entering into the Holy of Holies once in a Year, with the Blood of the great Expiatory Sacrifice, and he only, to make Atonement for Sin, did lively represent our great High Priest, entering into Heaven, once for all, with his own Blood, to expiate the Sins of the whole World. This is largely insisted upon in the Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. vii. viii. ix. x.

And our Deliverance by the Death of Christ is represented, as in a Picture, in that Ordinance of the Law, That the Man-slayer, who sled to one of the Cities of Refuge, (which were all of the Cities of the Lewites) should not come out thence till the Death of the High Priest; and no Satisfaction be taken till then; and then the should be acquitted, and return into the Land of bis Possession, Numb. xxxv. 6. 25, 26, 27, 28.

And I doubt not but the Gentiles had from hence

tl

in

C

ft

m

up

fo

ar

of

7

ag

th

ve T

it,

Su

fh

their Afyla, or Temples of Refuge for Criminals.

But I would not have admitted them as a Proof, if you had not supported them, at least most of them, with the Authority of the New Testament. And it was not necessary that every one should be named in it; for those that are named are only occasionally: And I must take time to consider of the Evidences you have brought for the Authority of the New Testament; which you have made full as great, if not greater, than the

Evidences for the Old Testament.

CHR. I may fay greater, upon this Head of Prophecies and Types; because these are no Proofs till they are fulfilled. Though then they prove the Truth of these Prophecies and Types; and so the one confirms the other: But the whole Evidence of the Law is not made apparent, till we fee it fulfilled in the Gofpel. For which Reafon I call the Gofpel the strongest Proof, not only as to itself, but likewise as to the Law. And the Jews, as much as in them lies, have invalidated this stronger Proof for the Old Testament, which is the fulfilling of it in the New. Nay they have rendered these Prophecies false; which, they fay, were not fulfilled at the Time they spake of, and never now can be fulfilled. And as no Fact, but that of our Christ alone, ever had the Evidence of Prophecies and Types from the Beginning, fo never can any other Fast have it now while the World

(2.) DE. Why do you fay, Never can have it? For may not God make what Fast he pleases, and give it

what Evidence he pleases?

CHR. But it cannot have the Evidence that the Fast of Christ has, unless at that Distance of Time hereafter, as from the Beginning of the World to this Day. Because God took care that the Evidence of Christ should commence from the very Beginning, in the Promise

of him made to Adam; and to be renewed by the Prophets in all the After-Ages till he should come. And the Bwidence of him after his Coming (in which I have instanced, and which continues to this Day) before it can belong to any other, must have the same Compass of Time that has gone to confirm this Ewidence; else it has not the same Ewidence.

(3.) DE. By this Argument the Evidence grows firenger the longer it continues; fince you fay, that the Prophecies of the Scriptures reach to the End of the World, and so will be further and further fulfilling

every Day.

This is contrary to what one of your Doctors has ad-

vanced, who pretends to calculate the Age of Evidences, that in such a Time they decay, and in such a Time must die; And that the Evidence of Christianity, having lasted so long, is upon the Decay, and must wear out soon, if not supplied by some fresh

Craig. Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica, 1699.

and new Evidence.

CHR. This may be true as to Fables, which have no Foundation; but is that Prophecy I mentioned to you, of the Dispersion, and yet wonderful Preservation, of the Jews, less evident to you, because it was made so long ago?

Dr. No. It is much more evident for that. If I had lived at the Time when those Prophecies were made, I fansy I should not have believed one Word of them; but wondered at the Assurance of those who ventured to foretel such improbable and almost impossible

Things.

And I should have thought the same of what you have told me of your Christ foretelling the Progress of his Gospel, at the first so very slender Appearance of it, and by the weak and improbable Means, as only suffering and dying for it; which, to me, would have seemed perfect Despair, and giving up the Cause. I should have thought of them (as of others) who prophely of Things after their Time, that they might not

be contradicted while they lived. But my feeing fo much of these Prophecies concerning the Jews, and the Progress of the Gospel, come to pass so long Time after, is the only thing that makes me lay a Strefs upon them,

and which makes them feem wonderful to me.

CHR. When the Prophecies shall all be fully completed at the End of the World, they will then feem frongest of all. They will then be undeniable, when Christ shall visibly descend from Heaven (in the same Manner as he ascended), to execute both what he has promised and threatened. And, in the mean time, the Prophecies lose none of their Force, but their Ewidence increases, as the Light shineth more and more unto the perfect Day.

(VIII.) DE. I observe you have made no Use of that common Topic of the Truth and Sincerity of the Penmen of the Scriptures, and what Interest they could have in setting up these Things, if they had been false. For this can amount at most but to a Probability. And you having produced those Evidences which you think infallible, it might feem a lessening of your Proof to infift upon bare Probabilities. So that, I suppose, you

give that up.

(1.) CHR.) No, SIR, I give it not up, though I have not made it the chief Foundation of my Argument. And if it were but a Probability, it wants not its Force; for it is thought unreasonable to deny a flagrant Probability, where there is not as strong a Probability on the other Side: for then that makes a Doubt: But otherwise, Men generally are fatisfied with Probabilities, for there is the greatest part of our Knowlege. If we believe nothing but what carries an infallible Demonstration along with it, we must be Sceptics in most Things in the World: And fuch were never thought the wifest

But besides, a Probability may be sooner discerned by some, than the Infallibility of a Demonstration. Therefore we must not lay aside Probabilities. But, in this Case, I think there is an infallible Assurance, as

infi

you

ing

of 1

(

may

amp

it is

ther

liev

Dec

have

tion

late

law

who

appe

rors

are t

upor

ieen

Apol

had

ing e

will

them

peale

them

atten migh

it; t

fliani

Tulia

been

not h

C

D

(

171 e

infallible as the Senses of all Mankind. And I suppose

you will not ask a greater.

(2.) DE. How can you say that? When the suffering of Afflictions, and Death itself, is but a Probability of the Truth of what is told us. Because some have suffered Death for Errors.

CHR. But then they thought them true. And Menmay be deceived in their Judgments: We seem any Examples of it. But if the Fads related be such, as that it is impossible for those who tell them to be imposed upon themselves, or for those to whom they are told to believe them, if not true, without supposing an universal Deception of the Senses of Mankind, then, I hope, I have brought the Case up to that infallible Demonstration I promised. And this is the Case of the Fads related in Holy Scripture. They were told by those who saw them, and did them; and they were told to those who saw them likewise themselves; and the Relaters appealed to this. So that here could be no Deceit.

DE. I grant there is a great Difference betwixt Errors in Opinion, and in Fast: And that such Fasts as are told of Moses and of Christ, could not have passed upon the People then alive, and who were said to have seen them. And I find that both Moses, Christ, and the Apostles, did appeal to what the People they spoke to

had feen themselves.

CHR. With this Confideration, their patient Suffering even unto Death for the Truth of what they taught,

will be a full Demonstration of the Truth of it.

them, the Romans as well as Jews, to whom they appealed as Witnesses of the Fasts, did not offer to deny them: That none of the Apostates from Christianity did attempt to detest any Falshood in the Fasts; though they might have had great Rewards if they could have done it; the Roman Emperors being then Persecutors of Christianity, and for three hundred Years after Christ. And Julian the Emperor afterwards turned Apostate, who had been initiated in the Sacra of Christianity; yet could not he detest any of the Fasts.

(4.)

(4.) And it was a particular Providence for the further Evidence of Christianity, That all the civil Governments in the World were against it for the first three hundred Years, lest it might be said (as it is ridiculously in your Amintor), That the Awe of the civil Government might hinder those who could make the Detection.

Now, SIR, to apply all that we have faid, I defire you would compare these Evidences I have brought for Christianity, with those that are pleaded for any other

Religion.

There are but four in the World, viz. Christianity.

Judaism, Heathenism, and Mahometism.

(1.) Christianity was the First. For from the first Promise of Christ made to Adam, during the Patriarchal and Legal Dispensations, all was Christianity in Type, as I have shewed.

And as to Moses and the Law, the Jews can give no Evidence for that, which will not equally establish the Truth of Christ and the Gospel. Nor can they disprove the Fasts of Christ by any Topic, which will not likewise disprove all those of Moses and the Prophets. So that they are hedged in on every Side. They must either renounce Moses, or acknowledge Christ.

Moses and the Law have the first five Evidences, but they have not the fixth and the seventh, which are the

frongeft.

This is as to Judaism before Christ came. But since, as it now stands in Opposition to Christianity, in favour of any suture Messay, it has none of the Ewidences at all. On the contrary, their own Prophecies and Types make against them; for their Prophecies are fulfilled, and their Types are reased, and cannot belong to any other Messay who should come hereafter. They stand now more naked than the Heathers or the Mahometans.

(2.) Next for Heathenism; some of the Fatts recorded of their Gods have the first and second Evidences, and some the third; but not one of them the fourth, or any

of the other Evidences.

But, truly and properly speaking, and if we will take the Opinion of the Heathers themselves, they were

no

ex

Na

to

int

an

w

th

to

fo

M

no

th

F

fe

u

\$4

b

y

no Falls at all; but mythological Fables, invented to express some moral Virtues or Vices, or the History of Nature, and Power of the Elements, &c. As likewise to turn great Part of the History of the Old Testament into Fable, and make it their own, for they disclaimed to borrow from the Jews. They made Gods of Men, and the most vicious too: Insomuch that some of their wise Men thought it a Corruption of Youth, to read the History of their Gods, whom they represented as notorious Liars, Thieves, Adulterers, &c. though they had

fome Mythology hid under all that.

And as Men were their Gods, so they made the first Man to be Father of the Gods, and called him Saturn; not begot by any Man, but the Son of Calus and Vesta, that is, of Heaven and Earth. And his maining his Father with a steel Scythe, was to shew how Heaven itself is impaired by Time, whom they painted with Wings, and a Scythe mowing down all Things. And Saturn eating up his own Children, was only to express how Time devours all its own Productions. And his being deposed by Jupiter his Son, shews, That Time, which wears away all other Things, is worn away itself at last.

Several of the Heathen Authors have given us the Mythology of their Gods, with which I will not detain

you.

They expressed every thing, and worshiped every thing, under the Name of a God; as the God of Sleep, of Musick, of Eloquence, of Hunting, Drinking, Love, War, &c. They had above Thirty thousand of them. And in what they told of them, and as they described

them, they often traced the facred Story.

Version of the Beginning of Genesis, Ante Mare & Terras—Then goes on with the History of the Creation; the Formation of Man out of the Dust of the Rarth, and his being made after the Image of God, and to have Dominion over the inferior Creatures. Then he tells of the general Corruption, and the Giann before the Flood, when the Earth was filled with Violence;

H 2

for which all Mankind, with the Beasts and the Fowl, were destroyed by the universal Deluge; except only Deucalion and Pyrrha his Wife, who were saved in a Boat, which landed them on the Top of Mount Parnassus; and that from these two the whole Earth was repeopled. I think it will be needless to detain the Reader with an Application of this to the History of the Creation set down by Moses, of the Flood, and the Ark wherein Noah was saved, and the Earth repeopled by him, &c.

And Noah was plainly intended likewise in their God Janus, with his two Faces; one old; looking backward to the old World that was destroyed; the other young, looking forward to the new World that was to

fpring from him.

So that even their turning the Sacred History into Fable, is a Confirmation of it. And there can be no Comparison betwixt the Truth of the Falls, so attested as I have shewed, and the Fables that were made from them.

(3.) Lastly, as to the Mahometan Religion, it wants all the Evidences we have mentioned: For there was no Miracle said to be done by Mahomet publicly, and in the Face of the World, but that only of conquering with the Sword. Who saw his Mefra, or Journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence to Heaven, in one Night, and back in Bed with his Wife in the Morning? Who was present and heard the Conversation the Moon had with him in his Cave? It is not said there was any Witness. And the Alcoran, c. vi. excuses his not working any Miratles to prove his Mission. They say, that Moses and Christ came to shew the Clemency and Goodness of God, to which Miracles were necessary; but that Mahomet came to shew the Power of God, to which no Miracle was needful but that of the Sword.

(1.) And his Alcoran is a Rhapfody of Stuff without Head or Tail, one would think wrote by a Madman, with ridiculous Titles, as the Chapter of the Cow, of

the Spider, &c.

C

ci th

T

gr

th

CC

W

W

And their Legends are much more senseless than those of the Papists; as of an Angel, the Distance betwixt whose two Hands is seventy thousand Days Journey. Of a Cow's-Head with Horns which have forty thousand Knots, and forty Days Journey betwixt each Knot. And others which have fewenty Mouths, and every Mouth feventy Tongues, and each Tongue praifes God feventy Times a Day, in seventy different Idioms. And of Wax Candles before the Throne of God, which are fifty Years Journey from one End to the other. The Alcoran fays. the Earth was created in two Days, and is supported by an Ox which stands under it, upon a white Stone. with his Head to the East, and his Tail to the West. having forty Horns, and as great a Distance betwixt every Horn as a Man could walk in a thousand Years Time.

Then their Description of Heaven, in a full Enjoyment of Wine, Women, and other like gross fensual Pleasures.

(2.) When you compare this with our Holy Scriptures, you will need no Argument to make you fee the Differ-The Heathen Orators have admired the sublime of the Stile of our Scriptures. No Writing in the World comes near it, even with all the Disadvantage of our Translation; which, being obliged to be literal, must lose much of the Beauty of it. The Plainness and Succinciness of the historical Part, the Melody of the Psalms, the Instruction of the Proverbs, the Majesty of the Prophets, and, above all, that easy Sweetness in the New Testament, where the Glory of Heaven is set forth in a grave and moving Expression, which yet reaches not the Height of the Subject; not like the Flights of Rhetoric, which fet out small Matters in great Words. But the Holy Scriptures touch the Heart, raise Expectation; confirm our Faith, give Peace of Conscience, and Joy in the Holy Ghoft, which is inexpressible. All which you will experience when you once come to believe: You will then bring forth these Fruits of the Spirit, when you receive the Word with pure Affection, as we pray in our Litany.

(2.) But, SIR, if there is Truth in the Alcoran, then the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God; for the Alcoran fays fo, and that it was fent to confirm them, even the Scriptures of both the Old and New Testament. And it expresly owns our Jefus to be the Messiah. At the End of the fourth Chap. it has these Words, The Messiah, Jesus, the Son of Mary, is a Prophet, and an Angel of God, bis Word, and bis Spirit, which he fent to Mary. But it gives him not the Name of Son of God, for this wife Reason, Chap. vi. How shall God have a Son, who bath no Wives? Yet it owns Jesus to be born of a pure Virgin, without a Man, by the Operation of the Spirit of God. And in the same Chapter, this Mabomet acknowleges his own Ignorance, and fays, I told you not that I had in my Power all the Treasures of God; neither that I had Knowlege of the future and past; nor do affirm that I am an Angel. I only act what hath been inspired into me. Is the Blind like bim that feeth clearly? And after fays, I am not your Tutor. Every thing bath its Time. You shall bereafter understand the Truth.

This is putting off, and bidding them expect some other after Mahomet. But our Jesus said, he was our Tutor and Teacher, and that there was none to come after him. Mahomet faid, he was no Angel, but that Jesus was an Angel of God: But when God bringeth Fesus into the World, he faith, Let all the Angels of God worship bim, Heb. i. 6. And he made him Lord of all the Angels. Mahomet knew not what was past, or to come: But our Jesus knew all things, and what was in the Heart of every Man (Job. ii. 24, 25.) which none can do but God only, 1 Kin. viii. 39. And feretold Things to come to the End of the World: Mahomet had not all the Treasures of God; but in Jesus are hid all the Treasures of Wisdom and Knowlege. For in him dwelleth all the Fulness of the Godbead bodily,

Col. 11. 3, Q.

Again, Mahomet never called himself the Meshab, or the Word, or Spirit of God; yet all these Appellations

he gives to our Jefus.

There

I

tl

C

ir

fi

A

There were Prophecies of Jesus, which we have seen: Were there any of Mahomet? None, except of the false Christs, and false Prophets, which Jesus told should come after him; and bid us beware of them, for that they should deceive many,

(4.) DE. But if Mahomet gave thus the Preference to Christ in every thing, and said that his Alcoran was only a Confirmation of the Gospel, how came he to set it up against the Gospel, and to reckon the Christians

among the Unbelievers?

CHR. No otherwise than as other Hereties did, who called themselves the only true Christians, and invented new Interpretations of the Scriptures. The Socinians now charge whole Christianity with Apostacy, Idolatry, and Polytheifm: And the Alcoran is but a System of the old Arianism ill-digested, and worse put together, with a Mixture of some Heathenism and Judaism. For Mahomer's Father was an Heathen, his Mather a Jewess, and his Tutor was Sergius the Monk, a Nestorian; which Sed was a Branch of Arianism. These, crudely mixed, made up the Farrago of the Alcoran; but the prevailing Part was Arianism: And where that spread itself in the East, there Mahometism succeeded, and sprung out of it; to let all Christians see the Horror of that Herefy! And our Socinians now among us, who call themselves Unitarians, are much more Mahometans than Christians. For, except some personal Things as to Mahomet, they agree almost wholly in his Doctrine; and, as fuch, addressed themselves to the Morocco Ambassador here, in the Reign of King Charles II. Nor do they fpeak more honourably of Christ, and the Holy Scriptures, than the Alcoran does. And there is no Error concerning Christ in the Akoran, but what was broached before by the Heretics of Christianity; as that Christ did not suffer really, but in Appearance only; or that some other was crucified in his Stead, but he taken up into Heaven, as the Alcoran speaks. So that, in Strictness, I should not have reckoned Mahometism as one of the four Religions in the World, but as one of the Herefies of Christianity.

But because of its great Name, and its having spread fo far in the World, by the Conquests of Mahomet, and his Followers, and that it is vulgarly understood to be a distinct Religion by itself, therefore I have considered it as such.

And as to your Concern in the Matter, you see plainly, that the Alcoran comes in Attestation and Confirmation of the Facts of Christ, and of the Holy Scriptures.

DE. I am not come yet so far as to enter into the Disputes of the several Sects of Christianity. But as to the Fact of Christ, and of the Scriptures in general, Mahometism I see does rather confirm than oppose it.

CHR. What then do you think of Judaism, as it

now stands in Opposition to Christianity?

DE. Not only as without any Evidence, the Time prophesied of for the Coming of the Messiah being long since past; but all their former Evidences turn directly against them, and against any Messiah whoever hereafter should come. As that the Sceptre should not depart from Judah; that he should come into the second Temple; that the Sacrifices should cease soon after his Death; that David should never want a Son to sit upon his Throne; that they should be many Days without a King, and without a Prince, and without a Sacrifice, &c. which they do not suppose ever will be the Case after their Messiah is come: So that they are Witnesses against themselves.

a

ti

0

th

of

th

bi

ti

fo

Tu

CHR. And what do you think of the Stories of the

Heathen Gods ?

DE. I believe them no more than all the Stories in Owid's Metamorphoses. Nor did the wifer Heathen believe them; only such filly People as suck in all the Popish Legends without examining. And to tell you the Truth, I thought the same of all the Stories in your Bible. But I will take time to examine those Proofs you have given me. For we Deists do not dispute against Christianity, in behalf of any other Religion, of the Jews, or Heathens, or Mahometans, all which pretend to Revelation; but we are against all Revelation; and

and go only upon bare Nature, and what our own

Reason dictates to us.

(1.) CHR. What Nature dictates, it dictates to all; at least to the most and the Generality of Mankind. And if we measure by this, then it will appear a natural Notion, that there is Necessity of Revelation in Religion. And herein you have all the World against you from the very Beginning: And will you plead Nature against all these?

DE. The Notion came down from one to another,

from the Beginning, we know not how.

CHR. Then it was either Nature from the Beginning; or else, it was from Revelation at the Beginning; whence the Notion has descended through all Posterities to this

Day.

(2.) And there wants not Reason for this. For when Man had fallen, and his Reason was corrupted (as we feel it upon us to this Day, as fenfibly as the Diseases and Infirmities of the Body), was it not highly reasonable that God should give us a Law and Directions how to serve and worship him? Sacrifices do not seem to be any natural Invention. For why should taking away the Life of my Fellow-creature be acceptable to God, or a Worship of him? It would rather feem an Offence against him: But as Types of the great and only Propitiatory Sacrifice of Christ to come; and to keep up our Faith in that, the Institution given with the Revelation of it appears most rational. And that it was necessary, the great Defection shews, not only of the Heathens, but of the Tows themselves; who, though they retained the Inflitution, yet in a great measure lost the true Meaning and Signification of it; and are now to be brought back to it, by reminding them of the Institution, and the Reason of it.

Plato, in his Alcibiad. ii. de Precat. has the same Reafoning; and concludes, that we cannot know of ourselves what Petitions will be pleasing to God, or what Worship to give him; but that it is necessary a Lawgiver should be fent from Heaven to instruct us. And such an one he did expect. And O how greatly do I desire to see that Man! says he. And who is he? The primitive Tradition of the expected Messiah had no doubt come to him, as to many others of the Heathen, from the Jews; and likely from the Perusal of their Scriptures.

For Plato goes further, and fays (de Leg. 1. 4.), That this Lawgiver must be more than Man. For he observes that every Nature is governed by another Nature that is superior to it; as Birds and Beasts by Man, who is of a distinct and superior Nature. So he infers, that this Lawgiver, who was to teach Man what Man could not know by his own Nature, must be of a Nature that is

Superior to Man, that is, of a divine Nature.

Nay, he gives as lively a Description of the Person, Qualifications, Life, and Death of this Divine Man, as if he had copied the liii. of Isaiah: For he says (de Repub. 1. 2.), that this just Person must be poor, and void of all Recommendations but that of Virtue alone: That a wicked World would not bear his Instructions and Reproof; and therefore, within three or four Years after he began to preach, he should be persecuted, imprisoned, scourged, and at last put to Death. His Word is 'Avagueduaeudineetas, that is, cut in pieces, as they cut their Sacrifices.

DE. These are remarkable Passages, as you apply them. And Plato was three hundred Years before Christ. But I incline to think that these Notions came rather from such Tradition as you speak of, than from Nature. And I can see nothing of Nature in Sacrifices; they look

more like Institution, come that how it will.

(3.) CHR. It is strange, that all the Nations, in the World should be carried away from what you call Nature. Unless you will take Resuge among the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope, hardly distinguishable from Beasts, to shew us what Nature lest to itself would do! and leave us all the wife and polite World on the Side of Revelation, either real or pretended; and of Opinion that Mankind could not be without it. And my Business now with you has been to distinguish the real from the pretended.

(4.) DE. By the Account you have given, there is but one Religion in the World, nor ever was. For the fewish was but Christianity in Type, though in time greatly corrupted: And the Heathen was a greater Corruption, and founded the Fables of their Gods upon the Facts of Scripture: And the Mahometan, you say, is but a Herefy of Christianity. So that all is Christianity still.

CHR. It is true, God gave but one Revelation to the World, which was that of Christ: And as that was corrupted, new Revelations were pretended. But God has guarded his Revelations with fuch Evidences, as it was not in the Power of Men or Devils to counterfeit, or contrive any-thing like them. Some bear Refemblance in one or two Features, in the first two or three Evidences that I have produced; but as none reach the fourth, fo they are all quite destitute of the least Pretence to the remaining four. So that when you look upon the Face of divine Revelation, and take it all together, it is impossible to mistake it for any of those Delusions which the Devil has fet up in Imitation of it. And they are made to confirm it, because all the Resemblance they have to Truth, is that wherein they are any-ways like it; but, when compared with it, they shew as an ill-drawn Picture, half Man, half Beaft, in Presence of the beautiful Original.

(5.) DE. It is strange, that, if the Case be thus p'ain as you have made it, the whole World is not im-

mediately convinced.

CHR. If the Seed be never so good, yet if it be fown upon Stones, or among Thorns, it will bring forth nothing. There are Hearts of Stone; and others so filled with the Love of Riches, with the Cares and Pleafures of this Life, that they will not see: They have not a Mind to know any-thing which they think would disturb them in their Enjoyments, or lessen their Opinion of them; for that would be taking away so much of their Pleasure. Therefore it is no easy Matter to persuade Men to place their Happiness in suture Expediations, which is the Import of the Gospel. And in pressure I 2

ing this, and bidding the Worldly-minded abandon their beloved Vices, and telling the fatal Confequences of them, we must expect to meet not only with their Scorn and Contempt, but their utmost Rage and Impatience, to get rid of us, as so many Enemies of their Lusts and Plea-This is the Cross which our Saviour prepared all fures. his Disciples to bear; who were to fight against Flesh and Blood, and all the Allurements of the World. it is a greater Miracle that they have had so many Folloguers in this, than that they have gained to themselves so many Enemies. The World is a strong Man; and till a stronger than he comes (that is, the full Perfuation of the Future State), he will keep Possession. And this is the Victory that overcometh the World, even our Faith. But we are told also, that this Faith is the Gift of God. For all the Evidence in the World will not reach the Heart, unless it be prepared (like the good Ground) to receive the Doctrine that is taught. Till then, Prejudice will create Obstinacy, which will barden the Heart like a Rock; and cry, Non persuadebis, stiamsi persuaseris! I will not be persuaded, tho' I should be persuaded!

You must consider under this Head too, the many that have not yet heard of the Gospel: And of those that have, the far greater Number who have not the Capacity or Opportunity to examine all the Evidences of Christianity, but take Things upon Trust, just as they are taught. And how many others are careless, and will not be at the Pains, though they want not Capacity, to inquire into the Truth? All these Classes will include the greatest Part of Mankind. The ignorant, the careless, the vicious, and so the obstinate, the ambitious, and the covetous, whose Minds the God of this

World hath blinded.

But yet, in the midst of all this Darkness, God hather not lest himself without Witness; which will be apparent to every diligent and sober Enquirer, that is willing and prepared to receive the Truth.

(6.) Good Sir, let me ask you, though you are of no Religion, as you say, but what you call Natural,

_A

de

W

gi

tu

Fa

w

Re

get would you not think me very brutal, if I should deny that ever there was such a Man as Alexander, or Casar, or that they did such Things? If I should deny all History! or that Homer, or Virgil, Demosstance, or Cicero, ever wrote such Books; would you not think me perfectly obstinate, seized with a Spirit of Contradiction, and not sit for human Conversation?

And yet these Things are of no Consequence to me. It is not a Farthing as to my Interest, whether they are

true or falle.

Will you then think yourself a reasonable Man, if, in Matters of the greatest Importance, even your eternal State, you will not believe those Falls which have a thousand times more certain and indisputable Evidence? Were there any Prophecies of Casar or Pompey? Were there any Types of them, or public Institutions, appointed by a Law, to presigure the great Things that they should do? Any Persons who went before them, to bear a Resemblance of these Things, and bid us expect that great Event? Was there a general Expectation in the World of their Coming, before or at the Time when they came? And of what Consequence was their Coming, to the World, or to After-Ages? No more than a Robbery committed a thousand Years ago!

Were the Greek and Roman Histories written by the Persons who did the Facts, or by Eye-Witnesses? And, for the greater Certainty, were those Histories made the standing Law of the Country? Or were they any more

than our Holinsbead and Stow, &c.?

Must we believe these, on Pain of not being thought reasonable Men? And are we then unreasonable and credulous, if we believe the Fasts of the Holy Bible? which was the standing Law of the People to whom it was given, and wrote, or distated, by those who did the Fasts, with publick Institutions appointed by them, as a perpetual Law to all their Generations; and which, if the Fasts had been false, could never have passed at the Time when the Fasts were said to be done; nor for the same Reason, if that Book had been wrote afterwards; because these Institutions (as Circumcision, the Passover, Baptism,

Baptism, &c.) were as notorious Facts as any; and that Book, saying they commenced from the Time that the Facts were done, must be found to be false, whenever it was trumpt up in After-Ages, by such Institutions being then known. Not like the Feasts Games, &c. in Memory of the Heathen Gods, which were appointed long after those Facts which were said to be done: And the like Institutions may be appointed To-morrow, in Memory of any Falshood said to be done a thousand Years ago; and so is no Proof at all. And though a Legend or Book of Stories of Things said to be done many Years past may be palmed upon People, yet a Book of Statutes cannot, by which their Causes are tried every. Day.

Are there such Prophecies extant in any profane History so long before the Facts there recorded, as there are in the Holy Scriptures of the Coming of the Messiah?

Were there any Types or Forerunners of the Heathen

Gods, or of Mahomet?

Is there the like Evidence of the Truth and Sincerity of the Greek and Roman Historians, as of the Penmen of the Holy Scriptures?

Would these Historians have given their Lives for the

Truth of all they wrote?

Did they tell such Facts only, wherein it was impossible for themselves to be imposed upon, or that they should impose upon others? Nothing but what themselves had seen and heard, and they also to whom they spoke?

Did they expect nothing but Persecution and Death for what they related? And were they bidden to bear it patiently without Resistance? Was this the Case of the Disciples of Mahomet, who were required to fight and conquer with the Sword?

Did any Religion ever overcome by Suffering, but the

Christian only?

And did any exhibit the future State, and preach the

Contempt of this World, like the Christian?

DE. That's the Reason it has prevailed so little. And yet, considering this, it is strange it has prevailed so much.

ſh

of

T

(7.) But there is one thing yet behind, wherein I would be glad to have your Opinion, because I find your Divines differ about it: And that is, How we shall know to distinguish betwixt true and false Miracles.

And this is necessary to the Subject we are upon. For the Force of the Facts you allege ends all in this, That such miraculous Facts are a sufficient Attestation of such Persons being sent of God; and, consequently, that we are to believe the Doctrine which they taught.

You know we Deists deny any such Thing as Miracles, but reduce all to Nature: Yet, I confess, if I had seen such Miracles as are recorded of Moses and of Christ, it would have convinced me. And for the Truth of them, we must refer to the Evidences you have given. But, in the mean time, if there is no Rule whereby to distinguish betwixt true and false Miracles, there is an End of all the Pains you have taken. For if the Devil can work such Things as appear Miracles to me, I am as much persuaded as if they were true Miracles, and wrought by God. And so Men may be deceived in trusting to Miracles.

The common Notion of a Miracle is what exceeds the Power of Nature. To which we fay, That we know not the utmost of the Power of Nature, and confequently cannot tell what exceeds it. Nor do you pretend to know the utmost of the Power of Spirits, whether good or evil; and how then can you tell what ex-

ceeds their Power?

I doubt not but you would have thought those to be true Miracles which the Magicians are said to have wrought in Egypt; but that Moses is said to have

wrought Miracles that were superior to them.

CHR. Therefore if two Powers contend for the Superiority, as here God and the Devil did, the best Issue can be is to see them wrestle together, and then we shall soon know which is strongest. This was the Case of Moses and the Magicians, of Christ and the Devil. There was a Struggle, and Satan was plainly overcome.

I con-

I confess I know not the Power of Spirits, nor how they work upon Bodies. And by the same Reason that a Spirit can lift a Straw, he may a Mountain, and the whole Earth, for aught I know; and may do many Things which would appear true Miracles to me, and so might deceive me: And all I have to trust to, in this Case, is, the restraining Power of God, that he will not permit the Devil so to do. And were it not for this, I doubt not but the Devil could take away my Life in an Instant, or instict terrible Diseases upon me, as upon Job.

And I think this Confideration is the strongest Motive in the World to keep us in constant Dependence upon God, that we live in the midst of such powerful Enemies as we can by no means resist of ourselves; and are in their Power every Minute, when God shall with-

draw his Protection from us.

And it is in their Power likewise to work Signs and Wonders to deceive us, if God permit. And herein the great Power and Goodness of God is manifest, that he never yet permitted the Devil to work Miracles in Opposition to whom he sent; except where the Remedy was at Hand, and to shew his Power the more, as in the Case of Moses and the Magicians, &c.

And this is further evident; because God has, at other times, and upon other Occasions, suffered the Devil to exert his Power, as to make Fire descend upon Fob's Cattle, &c. But here was no Cause of Religion

concerned, nor any Truth of God in Debate.

Ds. But your Christ has foretold, Matth. xxiv. 24. That false Christs, and false Prophets shall arise, who shall shew great Signs and Wonders, to deceive, if possible, the very Elect. And it is said, 2 Thess. ii. 9. That there shall be a wicked one, whose Coming is after the Working of Satan, with all Power, and Signs, and lying Wonders. And it is supposed, Deut. xiii. 1, &c. That a saise Prophet may give a Sign or a Wonder, to draw Men after salse Gods. Here then is Sign against Sign, and Wonder against Wonder, and which of these shall we believe?

CHR.

t

th

P

the

of

the

Ple

the

15 2

ceiv

plea

ceiv

We

clear

CHR. The first, no doubt. For God cannot contradict himself, nor will shew Signs and Wonders, in Opposition to that Law which he has established by so many Signs and Wonders. Therefore in such a Case we must conclude, that God has permitted the Devil to exert his Power, as against Moses and Christ, for the Tryal of our Faith, and to shew the superior Power of God more eminently, in overcoming all the Power of the Enemy.

But, as I said before, we have a more sure Word, that is, Proof, than even these Miracles exhibited to our outward Senses, which is the Word of Prophecy. Let then any false Christ, who shall pretend to come hereaster, shew such a Book as our Bible, which has been so long in the World (the most antient Book now extant) testifying of him, foretelling the Time, and all other Circumstances of his Coming, with his Sufferings and Death, and all these Prophecies exactly suffilled in him: And till he can do this, he cannot have that Evidence which our Christ has; and he must be a false Christ to me: And all the Signs that he can shew will be but lying Wonders, to any that is truly established in the Christian Faith.

But it may be a Tryal too strong for those careless ones, who will not be at the Pains to enquire into the Grounds of their Religion, but take it upon Trust, as they do the Fashions, and mind not to frame their Lives according to it, but are immersed in the World, and the

Pleasures of it.

e

ıt

C

n

4.

10

1-10

at

he

ing

ta

aw

gn,

all

HR.

(8.) And it will be a just Judgment upon these, that they, who shut their Eyes against all the clear Evidences of the Gospel, should be given up to believe a Lye. And the Reason is given 2 Thess. ii. 12. Because they had Pleasure in Unrighteousness. They loved Darkness rather than Light, because their Deeds were evil.

So that I must repeat what I said before, That there is a Preparation of the Heart (as of the Ground) to receive the Truth: And where the Dostrine does not please, no Evidence, how clear soever, will be received. God cannot enter, till Mammon be dispossessed. We cannot serve these two Masters. He who has a clear Sight of Heaven, cannot value the dull Pleasures

of this Life. And it is impossible that he who is drowned in Sense, can relish spiritual Things. The Love of this World is Enmity against God. The first Sin was a Temptation of Sense: And the Reparation is, to open our Eyes to the Enjoyment of God. Vice clouds this Eye, and makes it blind to the only true and eternal Pleasure.

It is Foolishness to such an one.

This, this, SIR, is the Remora that keeps Men from Christianity. It is not Want of Evidence, but it is Want of Consideration. I would not say this to you, till I had first gone through all the Topics of Reason with you, that you might not call it Cant. But this is the Truth. As David says, To him that ordereth his Conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of God. And our Saviour says, If any Man do the Will of God, be shall know of the Doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. And no Man can come unto

me, except the Father draw bim.

This was the Reason why St. John the Baptist was fent as a Forerunner to prepare the Way for Christ, by Preaching of Repentance, to fit Men for receiving the Gospel. And they, who repented of their Sins upon his Preaching, did gladly embrace the Doctrine of Christ. But they, who would not forfake their Sins, remained abdurate, though otherwise Men of Sense and Learning. As our Saviour told the Priests and Elders, Matth. xxi. 32. John came unto you in the Way of Righteousness, and ye believed him not; but the Publicans and the Harlots believed bim. And ye, when ye had feen it, repented not afterwards, that ye might believe him. And when Christ fought to prepare them for his Doctrine, by telling them, That they could not serve God and Mammon, it is said, Luke xvi. 14. That when the Pharifees, who were covetous, beard these Things, they derided him. But he instructed them in the next Verse (if they would have received it) That what is highly efteemed among ft Men, is Abomination in the Sight of God: And inforced this with the Example of the Rich-Man and Lazarus: And faid, Chap. xviii. 25. That it was easier for a Camel to go through the Eye of a Needle, than for a rich Man to enter into the Kingdom

Kingdom of God. And, Chap. xiv. 33. That who foever he be that for faketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my Disciple. Now take this in the largest Sense, That he who is not ready and willing to for sake all, as if he hated them, as Christ said, ver. 26, If any Man come to me, and hate not his Father and Mother, &c. (that is, when they come in Competition with any Command of Christ) and take not up his Cross, and follow me, he cannot be my Disciple; how sew Disciples would he have had in this Age! Would all his Miracles persuade some to this? The World is too hard for Heaven with most Men!

Here is the Cause of Insidelity. The Love of the World, the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eyes, and the Pride of Life, darken the Heart, and, like Shutters, keep out the Light of Heaven: Till they are removed, the Light cannot enter: The Spirit of Purity and Holiness will not descend into an Heart full of all Uncleanness. If we would invite this Guest, we must sweep

the House, and make it clean.

e

S

d.

nd

e-

tor

ift

m,
id,

ted

it)

tion

ım-

ap.

ugh

the

dom

But this too is of God: For he only can make a clean Heart, and renew a right Spirit within us. But he has promised this Wisdom to those who ask it, and lead a godly Life. Therefore ask, and you shall have; seek, and you shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. But do it ardently and incessantly, as he that striveth for his Soul. For God is gracious and merciful, long-suffering, and of great Goodness; and those who come to him in Sincerity he will in no-wise cast out. Therefore pray in Faith, nothing doubting: And what you pray for (according to his Will) believe it, and you shall receive it.

To his Grace I commend you.

(9.) And with the Fulness of the Gentiles, O that it would please God to take the Veil of the Heart of the Jews, and let them see, That as they have been deceived by many false Messiahs since Christ came, so none whom they expect hereaster can answer the Prophecies of the Messiah (some of which I have named); and therefore

therefore no such can be the Messiab who is prophesied

of in their own Scriptures.

And let them fee and confider, how that fatal Curfe they imprecated upon themselves, His Blood be on us, and on our Children, has cleaved unto them, beyond all their former Sins, and even repeated Idolatry; from which (to shew that this is not the Cause of their prefent Dispersion) they have kept themselves free ever fince; and for which their longest Captivity was but fewenty Years; and then Prophets were fent to them, to comfort them, and affire them of a Restauration: But now they have been about eighteen hundred Years dispersed over all the Earth, without any Prophet, or Prospect of their Deliverance, that the whole World might take Notice of this before unparalleled Judgment, not known to any Nation that ever yet was upon the Face of the Earth! So punished, and so preserved for Judgment, and, I hope, at last, for a more wonderful Mercy! For if the Casting away of them be the Reconciling of the World, what shall the Receiving of them be, but Life from the Dead? For God both concluded all in Unbelief, that he might have Mercy upon all. O the Depth of the Riches both of the Wisaom and Knowlege of God! How unsearchable of Judgmen.s, and his Ways past finding out! For of him, and through him, and to him, are all Things. To whom be Glory for ever. Amen.

4 00 58

FINIS.



